

DISPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN ROMA, 1893-1895

Roll 1

Volume 1

November 19, 1893 - May 11, 1895



**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL RECORDS ADMINISTRATION**

Washington: 1935

/

Consular Letters
Rome

Nov. 19, 1888
to
May 11, 1895

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

19

No 1 from

Roma

not sent

Roma, Congo Free State

Jefferson L. H.
Virginia

November 19th 1888

Hon. C. L. Rice

Assistant Secretary of State

Department of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor
to acknowledge the Department's
communication, dated November
15th 1888, with two enclosures.

I herewith return
the Official bond, and oath
of Office and allegiance.
Both of them duly executed
as required.

I am, Sir

Very Respy Yours
Obedient Servant

Emory H. Smith

Enclosures Appointed Commercial

Official bond Agent of the United States

Oath of Office Es. Roma, Congo

No 3.

Immigration Agency of the United States
at Boston Large Free State.

(Written at Cape Fear C. H. Va)

November 28th 1888

Mr Emory A. Taunt

To the Department of State

Subject:

Acknowledgement of receipt
of Official matter re

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledges receipt of
Departmental dispatch dated
Nov. 24th 1888 with enclosed
passport. Receipt of Canadian
Regulations. Receipt of
Register of Dept. of State.

Informing Department of change
of temporary address

Noted



No 2.

Legation Agency of the United States
at Rome. Long-Term State
(Written at Caspary, C.A. 1a)
November 28th 1888

Honorable George L. Rice
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's despatch dated Nov 24th 1888 with the enclosed papers.

I also acknowledge the receipt of Consular Regulations and the Register of the Departures of State.

I beg to inform the Department that on and after December 1st 1888 my temporary address will be No 1532 1st Street, N.W. Washington D.C.

✓ On December 2nd 1888

Y

I will report in person
for instruction. A severe
cold has prevented my
reporting before this date.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant
Emory A. Tamm
Commercial Agent of the United
States to Roman Congo Free State



Albany
OK file

To S.
Commercial Agency of the United States
At Rome, Longo San State.
(Written at 1002 8th Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. Dec 10th 1888)

Emory A. Tamm
To The Department of State.

Subject.

To acknowledge receipt of despatch
No 3. Request allowance for expenses

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledges receipt of instructions
Request allowance for Camp outfit,
guns and other expenses. With
Explanation why such an allowance
is necessary in this instance.

No 3.

Commercial Agency of the United States
At Roma Congo Free State.
(Written at 1502 I' St. N.W.
Washington D.C. Dec 10th 1888)

Honorable George L. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of the
Department's despatch dated Dec.
5th 1888, and would state that
I understand the instructions
contained therein, and accept
them.

In connection with my
conversation with you upon the
subject

subject of certain expenses that must be incurred, in order to obtain data for my reports upon the basis of the Upper and Lower Congo. I would respectfully make the following statement.

Congress established this Agency with an Appropriation of \$4,000 for the Salary and Expenses.

Before the Conference Committee decided upon this amount, I was called before the Committee and explained fully the outlay of money that would be required for gun. ammunition, camp Equipage, travel &c. &c. The sum allowed Mr Tiddell was quoted. And it was plainly stated by
York

both Mr Belmont and Senator Sherman
that the necessary amount for outfit
would be advanced from this \$4,000.

I therefore respectfully request
that a sum of \$200 or \$500 may
be put aside, to be drawn upon
to cover the expense of Camp outfit,
Quar., ammunition, travel &c. and
that this amount may be deducted
from the \$4,000 appropriated for
the fiscal year ending June 30th
1889, for the Salary and Expenses
of this Commercial Agent. But that
this allowance is not to be deducted
from my salary or allowed by
the Department.

It may not be necessary
to expend \$500, but even if it were.
there

Will still remain sufficient to meet the
seven months salary as it becomes
due.

This outfit will of course
be the property of the Government
as much as the seals, flags &c
and is an absolute necessity in the
country. And at the proper time the
Camp Equipage and guns can be
sold and the proceeds returned
to the Treasury.

As this Agency was established
under peculiar circumstances for a
specific purpose. That will require,
at first, a considerable outlay of
money. I hope you will favorably
consider my request. Taking into
consideration the fact that I will
be

be under heavy personal expenses for
outfit and subsistence.

Provisions, tropical clothing
Medical outfit, cloth for native trade
and transportation must all be
bought in Europe. And the freight
paid on everything to Rome.
Canned provisions for one year,
must be laid in, as none can
be bought on the Congo. Each
white man must provide for him-
self. And all this must be paid
out of my salary, and will be a
heavy drain.

I know, from past experience,
that in order to make success, with
this limited appropriation, it will be
necessary to work with great economy.
during

During the six months I was on the
Congo, under orders from the
Navy Department, my expenses were
over \$2,000.

In conclusion I beg to state
that not wishing to make an
unreasonable request, I consulted
both the 5th Auditor and 1st Con-
-troller of the Treasury, and was
informed that my construction of
the Appropriation was correct
and that they would be allowed
it in their Office. I trust therefore
you will grant my request.

I enclose an Approximate
Expenses. I am Sir:

Enclosure

Estimate of
Expenses

Yours Obedient Servant
Emory A. Tamm
Commercial Agent &
Rover Congo Free State

Estimate for Camp outfit. Game
ammunition, March 10 when obtaining
data for reports upon the Fauna
of the Upper & Lower Congo Rivers.

Double roofed, water proof tent	
Made for tropical work	\$ 40.
Lantern Outfit	\$ 25.
Folding Camp bed. chair and	
table	\$ 5.
Rubber cover. Ground sheet 10	\$ 8.
Double barrel. breech loading.	
Express rifle (300 bore)	\$ 50.
Double barrel breech loading	
fowling gun	\$ 20
Chief Acting Revolver	\$ 6
Ammunition for one year	\$ 20

Spades. Picks & tent hooks £1148.
 £8.
 Mule or Donkey for
 travel in Glaciated Country } £20.
 Presents for Chiefs - }
 Absolutely necessary when } £20
 passing through their Country }
 Passage New York to Panama } £80
 Starting. £290. (2).
 Equal to about \$500 x (£290)

£310.

This might be less of course
 proper vouchers would be rendered
 for every thing -

Respectfully Submitted
 Henry A. Lunt
 Honorable George L. Rice
 Assistant Secretary of State

x Exp. = £100.

on
Roma

Congo Free State



No 4

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Ced Roma, Congo Free State

(Written at 1030 1/2 Street N.W.
Washington D.C.)

Dec 30th 1888

to be filed
2 Jan 1889

Mr Emory A. Tamm

To The Department of State,

Subject:

Acknowledge despatch re

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledges receipt of despatch
No 4, with enclosed letter of
Credit for 1000

Dec 30 - 1888,

No 4

Commercial Agency of the United
States.

At Rome, Congo Free State.
(Written at 1532 5th Street N.W.
Washington D.C.)

December 30th 1888

Honorable, George L. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Department's despatch
No 4, dated Dec. 20th, with enclosure
of letters of credit on London for \$1000.

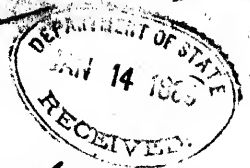
I would state that I understand
the instructions contained therein and
accept them. I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant.
Emory A. Taunt.
Comm. Agt at Rome
Congo Free State.

Copy

✓
No 5-

Not clear



Commercial Agency of the United
States, at Rome Longo Free State

Jan'y 13th 1889
(Written at 409 16th Street N. W.
Washington D.C.)

Mr Emory H. Taunt
To The Department of State

Subject:
Departure from United States.

Abstract of Contents.
Reporting departure for post at
Rome etc

No 3-

Commercial Agency of the United States
at Boma Congo Free State

Jan'y 13th 1889
(Written at 409 16th Street N.W.
Washington D.C.)

Honorable George L. Miles,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the
Department that I leave for my
post on Jan'y 17th.

I expect to connect with the
first steamer leaving Liverpool for
the Congo. I am Sir,

Very Respectfully
Emory A. Smart.
Comm. Agent at Boma
Congo Free State.

No. 6



4444
File

Commercial Agency of the United States.

Boma, Congo Free State Apr 20 1889
(No Sea En Route)

MR.

E. F. Smith

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Subject :

Mormons

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Causes of detention in
Europe. And regarding the
authority granted by the
Gov. Genl of Congo Free
State*

No. 6

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Boma Congo Free State Apr 20th 1889

(At Sea En route)

The

Honorable

The

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
the Department that upon my
arrival in Brussels I found
the Gov. General of the Congo State
ill, confined to his room and
unable to grant me an interview.
I had expected to sail from
Liverpool on Feb'y 27th but
was obliged to delay my departure
in order to obtain the necessary
letters from Gov. Januere. Granting
me permission to travel in the
State Steamers on the Upper Congo,
and authorizing to avail myself
of the hospitality of their
Stations in that remote region.
It was also necessary to obtain

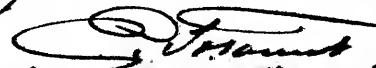
permission to employ the State
ferry from the Lower Congo
to Stanley Pool. Upon Sir
James's recovery I presented
my petition to the Board of
Administration and the necessary
permission was granted. I to
pay for my subsistence and
passage on steamer, but to
furnish my own cloth, beads &c
and food at other times.

Later I was taken quite ill
with Bronchitis (See Medical Certificate)
and confined to my room some
two weeks.

I have availed myself of
the first steamer possible, that
belonging to the Dutch African Trading
Co, and will reach the Congo the
first week in May.

I regret this unavoidable delay
but from previous experience I know
it is useless to attempt any travel
on the Congo without first obtaining
the necessary papers in Brussels.

I am Sir, Yours Obedt Servant


H. S. Com

one Enclosure

Je m'engage à vous
en médecine chirurgie
et accouchement, et je
vous donne mon soin et
à vous, Henri, Henri que
vous m'avez.

Paris 15 Avril 18

St. M. M. M.

Permanently Rome S. J. Aprikian
April 20th
St. Sea

Dr. F. O. St. Clair.

My dear Sir:

After a tedious delay
in Europe I am at last
en route and will reach
the Congo the 1st of May
as we only make one
stop en route. I was
at first delayed by
the illness of the Gov.
Genl. Janssens. Then I
must have a go at
Bronchitis for nearly
two weeks. I have

Enjoy a cool pleasant Summer
Washington. Think of me amongst the
Cannibals. I shall not forget the
Photos for you - Bye the bye
Will you be good enough to
direct that some Black Quinlan Stamps
be sent to me. I came away with only
a few leaving the bulk of them, ^{by mistake} at the
Dept. - Very truly yours
E. H. Tanner. Spent at Rome

to say applied to have the
ruling of Miss Davis re-
-considered in regard
to the Appropriation for
this work. We are a
monthly salary & don't
see how I can carry
on at all - I have
written a long letter
to the Pres West Secy. And
if you have a chance
Will you kindly put
in a word for me
As I know your ideas
are the Subject -

I hope you will

Personal

Consular Draft
Sent May 21. 1889

Dr. F. O. C. Fair

Chief of Consular Bureau

Department of State

Washington - D.C.
U. S. of America



No 7

Consular Agency of the United States
Poma Congo Free State April 20th 1894.
(At Sea En route)

and pay!

Mr

E. F. Tamm.

In the Department of State.

Subject -
Accounts &c &c

- Abstract of Contents -

Submitting Accounts, and requesting
reconsideration of rulings of the
Late Assistant Secretary of State -
as regards the expenditure of
Appropriation for this Agency

Dr. St. Clair:

The instruction governing Mr. Taunt's expenditures is dated Dec 21, 1878 and numbered 4.

I do not see why under the circumstances as set forth in the annexed despatch from Mr. Taunt, the above referred to instructions cannot be modified.

Mr. Taunt seems disposed to act properly by the government, and this is specially evidenced by the fact that he has recently caused to be deposited with me the large sum of \$486.- to meet charges

in his accounts for medical supplies (supplies which he naturally should be furnished with) which were not ~~specifically~~ authorized by Mr. Rives' instruction above referred to.

I have therefore to recommend that Mr. Taunt be authorized to use the ^{entire} appropriation according to his best discretion.

Yours &c
T. J. Kierkegaard

Dr. St. Clair

M^r. Wharton says: I must
warn that ~~while the Department~~
the Department cannot undertake
~~to~~ now to overrule a previous
decision as requested by him,
it nevertheless regards the appro-
priation of \$4,000 ^{for the present year and July 1897} as entirely available
for the object named in it viz the
salary and expenses of the Council
agent at Rome and that therefore
all expenses incurred by him
necessarily for the establishment
of the agency and the proper maintenance

of himself such an outfit
including medical supplies
etc. will be regarded as properly
chargeable against the appropriation
provided they shall ~~appear~~ meet
the approval of the Department
as being consonant with the
terms of the appropriation Act.

And further that this same
rule of construction shall apply
to the appropriation of
4000 for the year 1890.

Respy FJK

No 7.

Commercial Agency of the United States.
Rome. Largo Free State April 20th /89
(At Sea En route)

The Honorable

The Assistant Secy of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to herewith
enclose my salary account for the
quarter ending March 31st /89. and
also an account of money expended
for outfit to. with vouchers. The
voucher "C" from T. G. Watson Langway
re London. has been mislaid
and I have written for another
which I will forward with my
next quarter's account -

It will be noticed that I
have on hand to the credit of
the Government \$452.99. remaining
from the \$1000 first allowed.
This amount I carry in cash
for the purchase of a mule
and equipments. Tent and
camp outfit and for the immediate
transport of 25 loads from the

Lower to the Upper Congo. - I have been informed by the State Officials that I will probably be able to obtain a Camp outfit, from white men en route to Europe at a better advantage than I could purchase in Europe, but was advised to carry the Gold with me, as I would be obliged to pay from 3 to 4% for it on the Congo.

I drew on the Treas of State for about \$486. of the \$500 reserved for Expenses with which I purchased Supplies, ~~Medical~~ Outfit, &c, but on consulting the instructions of the Secy of State, I find these items are not allowed as expenses. This Amount will be re-deposited to my credit at the Dept of State Washington D.C. Shortly after the receipt of this despatch.

The expense attending my long unavoidable delay in Europe together with the heavy expense for fares (not allowed, which alone amounts to nearly \$500) has been a heavy drain upon a monthly salary

And I have the honor to respectfully request that the Department will re-consider the rulings of the late Secy of State, as regards the manner of expending the \$4000 yearly appropriated for this work.

This Agency is upon an entirely different footing as regards other Commercial Agencies, having been established in lieu of a proposed Exploring Expedition -

And I have instructions to visit and report upon the entire Congo Basin - To do this it will be necessary to lay in a supply of cloth, brass wire, beads and provisions to last at least from six to eight months at a time. All this is bought in Europe the freight paid to the Congo, and the Transport to the Upper Congo paid in advance in gold.

When this Agency was established I was called before the Conference Committee, and I know it was the intention of that Committee that travel and all expenses attending the carrying out of this work

Should be paid from the Appropriation
and what remained would be the
Salary of the Agent. For example
the Appropriation reads for Salary
and Expenses. I therefore respectfully
- Submit that the Appropriation
Should be so placed that I
could ^{draw} any amount required for
the purchase of Supplies and
other Expense, not to Exceed
the Amount Appropriated -

As regards the Appropriation
for 1889 (June 30th) after the \$500
allowed for the Establishment
has been expended there will
still be about \$360 unexpended.
I respectfully request that the
Department will place this
Amount available for me to
expend as Expenses in
Establishing myself on the Upper
Lago, I shall have about 100
Loads to transport and without
this I don't see how it can
be done.

It will take from 18 months
to 2 years to thoroughly perform
the work laid out for me

As I must wait for the steamer
to visit the different Offlements -
I trust the Department will peruse
this matter, and take into consideration
the fact that six or eight months
supplies of articles necessary for
travel in Central Africa, will require
an immediate outlay of money
which a monthly salary cannot
meet. And I also respectfully
submit that expenses for travel
should come under "Expenses"

The Congo State is now
thoroughly established and no favors
are granted anyone, (this was not
the case two years ago) Everything
must be paid for. And it is
even more expensive than in
Europe.

I take the greatest interest
and pride in the successful
accomplishment of this work.
And my great desire is to
return a thorough and Exhaustive
report upon this Section of Africa.
From my former experience
I know I shall meet with
many difficulties. And I hope

No. 9

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Boma. Congo Free State, May 20th 1889

The
Honorable The

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir

I regret to be obliged
to inform the Department of
the sudden death of M.
Goudry, first Secretary, and
Acting Governor General of
the Congo Free State -

M. Goudry died of
African Fever, May 19th at
9 P.M. after a short illness.

The Government is
now being conducted by the
three senior officials, acting
as Administrators, until the
the arrival of Gov. General
Janssens from Europe.

I am Sir, Your Obedt Servant

E. Trogan.

N. J. Compt. Boma

No. 9

Commercial Agency of the United States.
Boma. Congo Free State. May 20th 1889

The

Honorable

The

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I regret to be obliged
to inform the Department of
the sudden death of Mr.
Goudry, first Secretary, and
Acting Governor General of
the Congo Free State -

Mr. Goudry died of
Bilious Fever, May 19th at
9 P.M. after a short illness.

The Government is
now being conducted by the
three senior officials, acting
as Administrators, until the
the arrival of Gov. General
Janssens from Europe.

I am Sir, Your Obedt Servant

E. F. Fagant

H. J. Cane Mgt. Boma

Altkopf.

Für H. Taubt laird an folgenden
Merisität ymbzünden mit unfehlbarer & flastlosiger
Merkmal Morgan und Perseus mit Abolition
im fahrsamer man zu der Oesterreichs auf man
ausgibt ist in möglich. Bei längerer Nothzeit
in Afrika ist diesfalls möglich und nicht pflanzen
nige fahrweise dringend erforderlich.
Auf Wunsch bescheinigt mit yffentlichem

H. Korte gratul. Lang.

Berlin 6. 6. 89.

Langsam für
Besetzung, merkmale sind Altkopf = L. 1 — —

Certificate

Lieutenant Taunt is suffering from a serious nervous debility, in connection with incessant sleeplessness. A strong catarrh of the stomach and the intestines with a continual tendency for vomiting renders it impossible to take any food in the system. A prolonged stay in Africa is therefore inadvisable and a speedy return home urgently requisite.

At wish of patient this I declare conscientiously.

(signed) Dr Koch - Practical Physician

Banana 6-6-89

for treatment, medicine and Certificate = £-1. —

A. S. Dijkstraan. Bay of Biuey. June. 27.th 1889.
To Whom it May Concern

This is to Certify That I arrived
at Banana Congo on June 2nd 1889. & put up at the A.H.V.
Hotel. At Which time I Was attending a Saly patient who was very
saw. During my first 2 days here I frequently heard the groaning
of a very sick Man who I supposed to be attended by a friend
or Dr. but seeing no one about his door or room I was led to
Enquire into his condition & so. I Found it to be my fellow
countryman Lieut. E. H. Taunt. An S. Commercial Agent to Congo
I at once made his acquaintance. examined him & Found his
condition to be a very critical one as he was suffering severely
from Indigestion & Weak Stomach & General Debility. & Sleeplessness
& unable to help him self & totally dependant on a little stupid
Negro Boy to whom he could not speak nor understand. I at once
volunteered my services & was heartily accepted. I saw for him to
stay meant Death in a very few days at the farthest & to go home
might save him if he had good care. I persuaded him after some
time to go home with me. but there being no room for any one
on the steamer I at once put in a verbal protest in Behalf
of Mr Taunt & our American people against leaving him & in
a short time an Officer was removed from his room & a place
found. & on the 5th of June we came aboard. Mr Taunt took his
room where, he was compelled to stay for several days I remained
by his side giving him every possible care & so. on the 10th being the
5th day out he was able to take a little Arrow root by occasional
teaspoonfulls & was gradually gained until at last he is able
to take his place on deck & at the table among the passengers

P. J. O.

After over 2 years stay on the Congo & having decided the
nature of ~~acclimation~~ ^{climate} ~~knows~~ ^{is}. I would recommend that
Mr Tarrant ~~be~~ granted at least 3 Months leave or leave
from Congo. At present old residents may be heard saying
that this season has been the most unhealthy that they ever
knew many having been compelled to return home because of
Health & many others dying. After coming on board Mr Tarrant was
taken on 2nd day out with Billious ^{fever} ~~hematuria~~ which gave him a
very close call to death. Poor ~~which~~ ^{which} would have killed him in
Africa. Sincerely Yours.

J. H. Camps
of A. B. M. C.

Bonnie
Congo

July 5 1889

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH MACKAY-BENNETT CABLES.

FORM

No. 42 27	Time 5:30
to 318. 13	
Check 11 Brussels	

CABLE MESSAGE.
UNITED LINES TELEGRAPH CO.

All messages destined for points beyond the United States via the Commercial Cables, and which are received by this Company for transmission, will be so received and sent forward over its lines to the terminus thereof and there delivered to the next connecting Telegraph Company only on the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof.

E. S. STOKES, Pres't.

F. W. JONES, Gen'l Manager.

July 5 1889

Send the following Message, subject to terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are agreed to:

To

Charles L. M. M. M.

Invalidated North American Certificate

request forty days leave please

Brussels Hotel Germany

John agent Congo

Please read the conditions on back and sign your name and address thereon for reference.

July 9. 1889

That simplicity will not be a drawback. "A message is a message," says one of the company's executives, "and it is a good idea to follow the message and the company that sent it." The company's success is due to its ability to deliver a message, and the message is the key to its success. The company's success is due to its ability to deliver a message, and the message is the key to its success. The company's success is due to its ability to deliver a message, and the message is the key to its success.

and that this Company shall not be
the master in the transmission or delivery
of any delivery to third parties consisting of Telegrams
of any of its registered members beyond fifty
miles from the place of origin of the Telegrams
for the transmission of which the Company from
the beginning of the year 1900 has been
the master in the transmission or delivery
of any delivery to third parties consisting of Telegrams
of any of its registered members beyond fifty
miles from the place of origin of the Telegrams
for the transmission of which the Company from
the beginning of the year 1900 has been

This Company is not to be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the date of the damage.

signed the Engineering Contract, via Commercial Cable, subject to the above terms and conditions, which are agreed to

Brussels. Ap Decy State
(a reply of ten weeks is pre-
washed)

Permission
thirty days

return home for health
Taunt Agent

Taunt Agent
Congo Hotel German

Send the following Message, without repeating further to the above terms, which are agreed to

Send the following Message, without repetition, subject to the above terms, which are agreed on.

W. D. Jay 9th 1889

To Secy of State.

Dear Sir:

Sender of Enclosed Falls
has prepaid for 10 word
answer over other line.

[illegible]

12/16

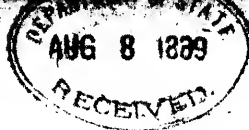
Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

Leave Space

11. Aug 1, 1889
Roma

Missing

m
No. 12



Commercial Agency of the United States,

Rome. Congo Free State. Aug 5th 1889
(Written at Leopoldville, Tervuren, Tervuren)
File
Am Aug 5/89

MR.

Emory H. Taunt

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Subject:

Condition of "Faith Cure Mission"
on the Congo River

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Residing missionaries in case
they apply for assistance

No. 12

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Roma, Congo State, August 5th 1889
(Written at Culpeper Virginia)

Honorable Mr. A. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

There are certain citizens
of the United States, now on the
Congo River, Missionaries,
belonging to a "Faith Cure Sect",
who, I fear, may become destitute,
without means to return home.

As will be seen by
my despatch No 11, these people
are now in anything but a
prosperous condition, and as
the members of this same Mission
in '85 or '86, were thrown upon
the charity of the English Baptist,
and by that society provided
with passages to Europe,
I, anticipating their coming to
me for relief, respectfully

ask instructions, from the
Department, as to what action
I am authorized to take in
the matter. I am Sir:

Your Obedient Servant
Ernest H. Randa
N. S. Com. Agent Randa

2
No.
13
H

15
Jde
United States Commercial Agency
Rome. August 14, 1889
(now in Washington)
Supplies sent
Aug 14/89

Hon. W. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that a small supply of office supplies — blanks excepted — be furnished for the use of the Agency at Rome. —

I beg to state also that this Agency is without a Coat of Arms, and respectfully request that the same be supplied. —

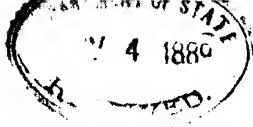
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant;

Ernest Strauss

U. S. Commercial Agent.

No. 1.4



Commercial Agency of the United States,

Rome. September 30th 1889

(Written to Rome)

MR.

E. H. Taunt

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Subject:

Accounts-

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting expenses
and Salary account
for quarter ending Sept.
30th /89

No. 14

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Rome September 20th 1889
(Written to Rome)

Honorable Mr. A. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to
transmit my expenses and
Salary account for the
Quarter ending September
30th 1889.

Re to the letter marked
"A" requiring a deposit of
\$600 - before starting to the Upper
Congo - I would state that
I have investigated this matter,
and I find that this rule
has been enforced during the
last two years - And the deposit
required from me is less
than the usual amount -

Of course it is an
impossibility for me to travel

except under the protection of the
Congo State. As my expenses fund
will not admit of my employing
an armed force -

I would state that I
shall sail for my port
about the middle of the
month, per Steamer "Africain"
of Dated African Trading Co.
This steamer is direct, making
the voyage in 22 days - And
is the first available steamer
since my arrival in Europe.

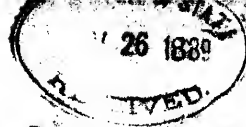
I am Sir

Very Respectfully

O. A.umont

A. J. Com. Apt. Rome

Enclosure



No. 15-

Commercial Agency of the United States.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
If drafts are correct, mail them and, *ack accordingly - abt*
NOV 27 1889

Roma Nov 15 1889
Written En route

MR. *E. A. Taft*

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. *2*

Subject:

Procuring & Post

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Reporting deficiencies
as regards Steamers - ~~also~~
as regards plan of work
on arrival at Rome*

78.

No. 15-

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Roma Nov 10 1885
(Written En route)

Honorable W. H. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
the Department that the Dutch
Steamer did not sail as was
intended, and I was obliged
to take the Liverpool Steamer
which after a postponement
of ten days finally sailed.
I will however arrive within
the 90 days allowed me for
transit, as this vessel proceeds
direct to Rome.

I have, by advice of the
Authorities of the State, purchased
a quantity of provisions for
myself also personal outfit,
for further use on the Upper
Congo. As on account of

the large increase of the white
population incident to the
building of the railroad, and
the starting of the new companies
mentioned in my despatch No
12. (Report on Lower Congo). The
State cannot give me food
lodging or so, as I had hoped
but can only furnish me
transport on steamers and an
armed force when necessary.

It would be useless to
start for the Upper Congo with
less than six months supplies
and I have been obliged
to avail myself of the
permission granted by the
Department and draw in
advance upon the Appropriation
in order to start well supplied.

I hope to start for
the Upper Congo shortly after
my arrival at Rome - and
before the Wet season has
well advanced. Once the

3
The small rivers are swollen
hence is difficult, is both
difficult and dangerous -

I would also mention
~~mention~~ ^{that} furs are now
paid in gold. And I am
informed the price has greatly
increased in six months

I am told that some
gentlemen interested in the
Congo Work. wish to increase
the appropriation for Expenses
as regards work on the
upper Congo - so that it
can be continued, and finished,
without waiting for each yearly
appropriation to become available

Should this matter be
started, I hope the Department
will favorably consider it,
and endorse it. for it
will greatly facilitate my
work to be able to start in
and work, knowing ^{that an} ample
appropriation for my

receiving ~~My~~ ~~letter~~ not answer.

I am Sir:

Very Respectfully.

E. H. Hunt.

N. J. Com. Sgt. Brown.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

--

. 19

No 1 from
Boma
not sent

No. 2



Commercial Agency, U. S. A.
Rome, Italy. The 1st
June 1880

Mr.

S. W. Taunt

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Transmitting Accounts

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Statement of accounts
Statement of expenses with
Treasurers
Statement of loss by exchange
with Treasurers

No. 8

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.
Rome. *Eng. Free State* 1890
June 30th

Honorable W^m H. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
transmit herewith a statement
of my accounts, expenses
and how by exchange for
the fiscal year ending
June 30th 1890.

I would state that there
are many items that I have
not included in my expense
account, as I am not
sure they will be considered
as personal expenses or not.
I refer particularly to Hotel
Expenses, outfit &c for personal
use. I am Sir. Respectfully

Your Obedt Servant
O. T. Tamm
U. S. Cons Agent Rome

Enclosure

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

—

, 19

No 3
from
Boma
not sent



file

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Rome Long. The State Aug 20 1890

(Written en Route)

Mr.

Emory H. Vaut

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Moraments-

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Account of illness,
and proposed future Moraments
re re*

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.
Boma Congo Free State Aug 20 1890

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I regret to inform
the Department that I have
taken very ill, after my trip
during the rainy season, and
obliged to come south. I
had strong malarial fever
with a complication of pleuritic
pneumonia. For some time
after my arrival in Europe
the doctors despaired of my
recovery, but I am now
in good health, and will
at once continue my work
on the upper Congo River.

I have made
large purchases of goods,
which have been shipped.

and will I think last me
eighteen months, There will meet
at Stanley Pool.

As there are a number
of large Caravans about to leave
Matadi, it will be difficult
to obtain carriers by the old route.
I have therefore decided to land
at Léopold, and from there
proceed to the Upper Congo, where
my mail will meet me. The Congo
route is a new one and never
tried by me.

I beg to enclose Medical
Certificates of my doctors for the
information of the Department -

As I have the permission
of the Department to return home
when my health requires it, I
did not consider it necessary
to demand further permission
except it had been necessary
for me to return to the United
States.

Regretting this
temporary interruption of my
work - I am Sir

Your Obedt Servant

Henry A. Adams

U. S. Consul

J. Adams

TELEPHONE No.
1689.

7. Rodney Street,

Liverpool.

18/6/90

I Certify, that I
attended Lieut E. Smart,
on his arrival from the
Congo, suffering from
the effects of Malarial
Fever, with severe Gasteric
Trouble; and on his
recovery, recommended
him to leave this
Country, to recruit in

a more congenial
climate.

J. B. Gummell Jr.

2/ Milan 4 juillet 1890
Italie

Je déclare, moi soussigné
que monsieur Henri
Teaunt il est arrivé en
Milan pour conseil de
le clair docteur de
Liverpool pour faire la
cure climatique, et il est
tombé malade le jour
28 Mai j'y de Gastrite
ulcerative de mettre à ris-
que sa vie, A présent
de quelque jour il va
meux, et si ne avengi

ront pas autre compli-
cation il pourra dans
un mois recouvrer la
parfaite guérison.

En foi

D. Ferrarini

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MILAN (ITALY)

July 5 1880

I the undersigned, Consul of the United States of America for Milan and the Dependencies thereof do certify to whom it may concern that the signature and seal of

Ferrari of Milan

attached to the annexed document

are the true and genuine signature and seal of

Ferrari

and that as such they are entitled to full faith and credit.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Consulate
the day and year above written.

George W. Pepper

U. S. CONSUL

Translation.

Milan 4 July 1890

Italy

I declare that Mr
Tarrant arrived in Milan
by the advice of the
Doctor attending him
in Liverpool - in order
to obtain the benefit or
Cure of the change of
Climate, He was first
taken sick with fever
and "Ulcerative Gastric," ^{May 28.}
and his life has been
in danger - At present,
and for some days,
he is better, and if

other complications do
not arise, he can
in a month recover
perfect health

(Signed) Dr. Ferri

3/
Milan 27. Juillet. 1890
Italie

Je déclare, moi soussigné
comme médecin qui
l'a soigné, que monsieur
Henri Taunt, en cause
de la neuve rechute, de
la gastrite ulcéreuse, il ne
peut pas absolument par-
tir pour le jour établi,
ayant encore fort fièvre.

En foi

D. Ferrary

3/1 Translation
Milan 23 July /90
Italy -

I declare as the
Doctor attending him,
that on account of
a relapse of the
"Ulcerative Gastric" he
absolutely cannot leave
on the day he had
appointed - He has
still a strong fever

(Signed) Dr. Ferraro

Received
MAR 24 1890

James
July 20th, 90

My dear Mr. Adair,
Your favor of
Nov. 19th is not received. I
take great pleasure in sending
you the only Colo. Postage
Stamp in use, and in fact
the only one, so far as I
can learn, that has ever
been in use here - They
have a 5 franc stamp, but
it is not a Colo. Postage.
nor is it a profile stamp.
but full face. The
following is a list of the
Postal Cards and Stamps

been here now. It was not possible
to obtain a cancelled stamp.

Please command me if I can
be of any further service. I am about
to start for the interior but your letters will
reach me. With kind regards to Mrs
Ades I remain

Very truly yours
O. T. Sargent

Mr A. S. Ades
Dept of State

P.S. You can hand the money
to Mrs Sargent

now in use, I shall be glad
to send you any, or all
of them if you want
them. 7/12

Postal Cards

25 Centimes

15 " (interior)

15 " (abroad)

10 "

Stamps

Colo Postage 3.50 fr

Stamp 5.00 "

" 1.50 centimes

" 25 "

" 10 "

" 05 "

There has been a change
in the 50 centime stamp. but

No. /—

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Boma, Congo Free State Jan'y 27th 1889
now at 1609 35th St. Washington D.C.

Honorable William F. Richardson.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your despatch No.
1. dated January 22nd, and beg
to say that I accept the appoint-
ment as Commercial Agent of
the United States at Boma, in
the Congo Free State.

I enclose herewith Bond and
Oath of Office duly executed.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

R. Dorey Mohun.

Commercial Agent
Congo Free State

R. D. Mohun was born in the District
of Columbia and was appointed from
the same place.

R. Dorey Mohun

No. 2.



Let there be
W.H.B.

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Bona Congo Free State Jan 28 1892.

(Now at 4609 35th Street Washington D.C.)

Mr. R. Dorey Mohun

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Salary and Expenses.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Requests that \$5000.00 be
placed to his credit with
Morton, Rose & Co. London.*

Change

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

Jan 20th, 1891.

Mr Mohun has informed
me that this directors has
been charged — \$4,000
is to be placed to his
credit at Messrs Rose
& Co, London, & \$1,000
has been deposited at
Ryde to Mr Mohun's.
This by Mr Wharton's direction
Ellis Guller

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Boma. Congo Free State January 28 1892.

(Now at #1609 35th Street Washington D.C.)

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that the amount of Five thousand dollars. (\$5000.00), appropriated under the Act approved March 3^d 1891, for salary and expenses of the Commercial Agency at Boma. Congo Free State, be placed to my credit with Morton, Rose & Co. of London.

This request is made on account of the difficulty which will be experienced in drawing and negotiating Bills of Exchange at any point in the Congo Free State.

I am Sir

Very respectfully
R. Dorsey Mohun
Commercial Agent.
Congo Free State

No. 3-



Carroll & Co.

Leffron

lob W
C

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Roman Congo Free State Jan 29 1892.

(now at #1609, 35th Street, Washington D.C.)

Mr. R. Dorsey Mohun

ack &
Comm. ordered
Feb 1-

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Appointment of Vice-Commercial Agent.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Requests appointment of Louis
W. Mohun, as Vice-Commercial
Agent at Roman.*

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.
Boma, Congo Free State Aug. 27th 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

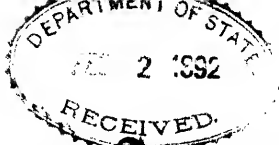
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I respectfully request that Louis
W. Mohun may be appointed
Vice-Commercial Agent of the
United States at Boma, Congo
Free State.

Mr. Mohun is a resident of
Washington City, in the District
of Columbia, and was born
in the same place.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
R. Dorcy Mohun
Commercial Agent
Congo Free State



Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Ex. Sup. for 1891, Chicago, Ill.
(April 3, 1891, for that business &c.)

*Bond to Henry
Comm. Adm. Bureau
Feb 3*

Mr. P. Orsey Mohun.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

*Bond of Deputy and Vice-Commercial
Agent at Boma.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Transmitting Bond for \$2000.00 of
Louis W. Mohun, Deputy and Vice-
Commercial Agent at Boma*

No. 4.

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Boma, Congo Free State February 21st 1892

(Now at #1609 35th Street Washington D.C.)

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch, numbered 3, requesting the appointment of Louis W. Mohun as Deputy & Vice-Commercial at Boma, I now have the honor to enclose herewith Bond to ~~cover~~ That position in the sum of Two Thousand dollars. (\$2000.00).

Yours, Sir,

Very respectfully,
A. Dorey Mohun.

Commercial Agent
Congo Free State

No. 5

file

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Dona. Congo Free State February 17 1889.

(Haw. at #1609. 35th Street, Washington, D.C.)

18 1882

Mr. R. Dorey Mohun.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

• Date of departure.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Will sail for Europe February
27th by North German Lloyd
Steamer "Merra".

No. 5

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Ans. Congo Free State February 17th 1887.

Honorable William L. Harrison.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
you that I will sail for Europe
February 27th by the steamer
Merra; & expect to be in Brussels
March 25th.

My date of departure from
Rotterdam will entirely depend
upon the dates of sailings of the
Dutch African Steamers for the
Congo.

Yours truly,
Very respectfully,
A. Dancy-Mohun
Commercial Agent.

No. 6.

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Trans. Congo Free State July 24. 1892.
(now at 1609 35th St. Washington D.C.)

Mr. R. Boney McKim.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:-

Salary & Expense account.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting salary & expense
account up to July 24. 1892
accompanied by six U. notes.

No.

6.

Commercial Agency, U. S. A.

Proc. Cons. Free State July 24 1892.

(now at #609 35th St. Washington D.C.)

Honorable *William F. Wharton:*

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith Query & Expense account accompanied by six vouchers up to February 24th 1892. for the Commercial Agency, and have to request that the appropriation be debited in the amount of Twelve hundred and five dollars and fifty five cents (\$1205.55)

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
L. Dorsey Nichols.
Commercial Agent.

117. Enclosures.)

No. 7

Gov. Bureau
Ack filed
file

Africa States Commercial Agency.

Boma, Congo Free State

(Now at Brussels.).

March 29th 1892

Mr R. D. Mohun.

To Department of State

Subject.

Arrival in Brussels, visit to Officers
of the Congo State, and audience
with the King of Belgium.

Abstract of contents

Arrival in Brussels. March. 22. 1892.

Visited Congo State Officers March. 23.rd

Received by the King. March 26.th

No. 7.

United States Commercial Agency.

Congo Free State

(now at Brussels.).

March 29, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D.C..

Sir:

I have the honor to report my arrival
at this place. March 22. at 6.30.
P.m.

The next morning I called upon the
Hon. Edwin A. Terrell. the United States
Minister, and also upon Mr. George
W. Roosevelt. United States Consul.

In the afternoon I called upon Mr.
Edmund Van Calvilde, the Secretary
of the Interior of the Congo State
and also upon the Comte de
Gille. Rogier, Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs of the Congo.
and by both of these gentlemen
I was received in a most cordial
manner.

manner.

They expressed themselves as being gratified at the United States filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Gaunt's death, and offered me every facility for acquiring information both here and in the Free State.

Mr. Van Betsulde has issued orders for me to have any vacant quarters in the Government houses, and also that I be taken into one of the messes at Boma, until I can get my own house, and that the State Doctors attend me in case of sickness.

The next day I received a notification from the Count de Grell-Roquier that His Majesty the King requested me to come to the Royal Palace at Brussels, Saturday afternoon at half after three.

I presented myself at the Palace

Palace

at the appointed time and was most cordially received by His Majesty who after making complimentary remarks regarding the United States (to which I replied in a suitable manner), said he was pleased to see that a Bill had been introduced into the Senate making provision for a Consul General and Vice Consul in the Congo. He asked me if I thought it would become a law to which I replied that it was impossible to say.

He said every facility would be given me and he hoped that my visit to the State would be productive of good results to its Commerce.

The audience lasted nearly an hour and in that time I became thoroughly impressed by

by
The fact that His Majesty was
perfectly familiar with every
detail of the workings of the
Government of the Congo State.
It is stated here in Brussels
that no move is ever taken
without his knowledge and
consent.

Sam. Lii.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
A. Doney Mohun.
Commercial Agent

No. 8



Gen. Bureau

File

United States Commercial Agency

Congo Free State

(now at Brussels.)

March 29th 1892.

Mr. R. D. Mohr.

To Department of State

Subject

Arrival in Brussels of the
effects of ^{Mr. R. D. Mohr.} ~~Mr. R. D. Mohr.~~ made of
them.

Abstract of Contents-

Found Mr. Mohr's effects at the
Office of Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs of the Congo
Free State, also official and
private documents. Will forward
the box when inventory is made
and checked.

No. 8

United States Commercial Agency
Boma, Congo Free State
(now at Brussels).
March 29. th 1892.

Honorable. William F. Wharton.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D.C..

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that yesterday I learned that a large box containing many of the effects of the late Mr. Launk was at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. I immediately went there and they turned every thing over to me. There are quite a number of papers which belong to the Foreign Office but bear upon this case. Copies are being made of them and when completed they will be forwarded in the same parcel as that
Containing

containing
his private papers and official
correspondence.

Two guns. (shot) and two
revolvers I have kept and
will take with me. They are
public property and will be
duly accounted for.

I am, Sir,

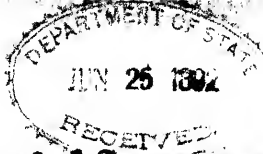
Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

R. Doney Mohun.

Commercial agent

No. 9



[Handwritten signature]

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Roma, Hong Kong Free State May 3^d 1892.

Mr. A. Orsey Mokus

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Arrival at Cebu.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Left Antwerp April 6th

Arrived Roma April 28th

No. 9.

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Boma. Congo Free State May 24 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place April 28th having left Antwerp April 6th per Steamer Congo of the British and African Steam Navigation Com. Sany.

My stay in Brussels was made particularly pleasant by the many attentions which were shown me by the Congo State officials and by the officers of the six Belgian companies now operating in the Congo.

On April 30 I dined at the Royal Palace in Brussels with His Majesty King Leopold and the Royal Family. The King

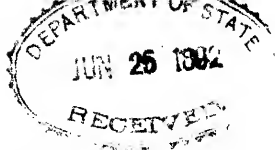
King again expressed himself
gratified at an appointment
having been made to fill the
vacancy in this Agency.

Sam. J.

Very respectfully

R. Doney Mohun
Commercial Agent

No. 10.



Commercial Agency of the United States,

Soma. Congo Free State May 3^d 1892.

*Ad.
for 2/2*

M^r R. Dorsey Mohun.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Effects of M. E. D. Taunt.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Shipped M. Taunt's trunk from
Bussels. Bought casket in
Bussels and will ship remains
as soon as possible*

No. 10.

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Bona. Congo Free State May 31 1892

Honorable William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on April 30 I shipped to the State Department a trunk containing some of the effects of the late M. Tamm. The papers I have kept in order to go over them and verify them here.

I purchased in Brussels a casket and the first opportunity offering I will go to Banana, disinter the remains and ship them home.

There are some peculiar rumors here concerning his death, and if, upon investigation, they are true I will report fully.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully

Very respectfully
L. Diney Mohun
Commercial Agents.

No. 10.



Commercial Agency of the United States,
Boma. Congo Free State June 30 1892.

Mr. R. Doney Mohun.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

*Transmit Accounts Current for
Quarter ending March 30, and Quarter
ending June 30. 1892.*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Transmitting two Accounts Current;
and explaining why vouchers do not
accompany them.*

No. 10.

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Pongo Free State June 24th 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

C.P.
T.A. I have the honor to enclose herewith
two accounts current, one for the
fractional quarter ending March 31st,
and the other for the fourth quarter
ending June 30th 1892. I would have
sent the first in sooner but my
box of stationery only arrived a few
days ago.

The vouchers which should accompany
these accounts were lost a few days
ago, by the capsizing of my boat in
the Kongo River, about a mile below
Tivi. They were in my valise, and
when the boat got caught in the
whirlpools, and upset, it was as
much as I could do to save
myself. Hoping this explanation

explanation

will prove quite satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

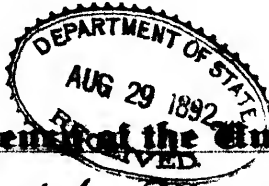
Sir,

Very respectfully

R. Dineen

Commercial Agent.

No. 11



Commercial Agent of the United States,

Com. Hong Kong Free State June 30. 1892

Mr. R. Sney mohus.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Affairs of the late C. H. Taunt

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Transmitting certain papers belonging
to the late C. H. Taunt.*

No. 11-

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Brma. Mngs. Free State June 20th 1892.

Honorable William F. Tharion.

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
papers found by me, relating to the
Agency, and belonging to Emory N.
Taunt. (deceased) Commercial Agent.-
marked.

"A." ~~Letter~~ from Dept of State dated Mar. 11, 1889.

"B" " " " " " " " 24. "

"C" " " " " " " " Dec. 6. "

"D" " " " " " " " 21. "

"E." " " J. R. C. Ryan " May 31, 1889.

"F." " " F. O. McLean " July 1, 1889.

"G." " " Dept. of State " July 1, 1889.

"H." " " " " " " " Aug. 15, 1889.

"I." " " " " " " " 6. 1889

(incomplete, see sheets only.)

"K." Letter to Mr. McLean, dated Aug. 8, 1889.

"L." Letter from Dept. of State dated June 24, 1890

Recd January 18, 1891 (Letter of Jan. 19, 1891 from C. Jeter)

"M" Letter from Dept of State dated Aug 2. 1890.

"H" " " " " " " " Aug 30. 1890.

"O" " " H. A. Connel Marcellus " Nov. 21. 1890.

The following are from Morton Rose and Co., Bankers, London.

*"1" dated September 9th 1889.

*"2" " " 19th 1889.

*"3" " October 8th 1889.

*"4" " " 11th 1889.

*"5" " November 9th 1889.

*"6" " June 12th 1890.

*"7" " June 16th 1890.

The following are Salary Statements:-

"A1" Rough Statement Salary Account.

"A2" " " " "

"A3" " " " " (Salubritas).

"A4" " " " "

"A5" Estimate for Camp Equipment.

The following are Miscellaneous Letters.

"P" Longs Free State to M. J. Taunt. February 9. 1889.

"Q" J. Wilson " " " " October 18. 1889.

"R" M. J. Quay " " " " January 4. 1890.

"S" R. S. Murphy " " " " February 19. 1890.

"T" J. C. Campbell " " " " June 11th 1889.

"U" 5th Auditor " " " " June 20th 1890.

"V" N. J. Consul Milan Italy to Mr. Taunt. July 9, 1890.
 "W" W. R. Mackville " " " July 22, 1890.
 "A" B. F. Stevens " " " Sept. 16, 1890.
 "Y" Congo Free State " " " Dec. 12, 1890.
 "Z" Mr. Taunt to State Dept. Dec. 19, 1890.

Also the Exequatur received to Mr. Taunt by the Congo Free State, dated January 7th 1891.

I also enclose two "Process Verbal" received by the Congo Free State at Boma. re. Mr. Taunt's effects, and indebtedness.

The sale of Mr. Taunt's effects realized the sum of Two thousand six hundred and nine francs and sixty five centimes (2609.65 francs.); his indebtedness amounted to Five thousand four hundred and ninety six francs and eighty centimes (5496.80 francs.) which leaves a balance still standing against him of Two thousand eight hundred and eighty seven francs and fifteen centimes (2887.15 francs.) equalizing in the currency of the United States Five hundred and fifty seven dollars and twenty two cents. (\$557.22). If the family of Mr. Taunt wish to pay this

This amount, it should be sent to the
Director of Justice at Rome, who has
charge of such affairs.

The only effects I found belonging to
Mr. Taunt was the Trunk (forwarded
from Brussels.), and two revolvers and
two six guns, retained by me as the
property of the United States.

I believe I have collected all the papers
etc., pertaining to this affair, and hope
the Department may be satisfied with my
efforts.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant
R. Doney Mohun
Commercial Agent

No. 1

Department of State,
Washington November 5. 1888.

Emory A. Tamm, Esquire,
Appointed Commercial Agent of
the United States at
Boma, Congo Free State,
Care of Admiral English,
Culpeper Court House.
Virginia.

Sir:

The President, having
appointed you Commer-
cial Agent of the United States
at Boma, Congo Free State,
I transmit to you forms
of the official bond, and
oath of office and alle-
-giance

giance, to be executed at
once and sent to this
Department.

Upon the return of
these documents further
instructions will be sent
to you.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. Pres.

Assistant Secretary.

Enclosures:

Official bond.

Oath of office.

L 131 No. 2.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 24, 1888

Emory A. Taunt, Esquire,
Commercial Agent of the
United States at Roma, in
the Congo Free State,
Now at Culpeper C. H. Va.

Sir:-

Your official bond and
oath of allegiance and office are
received with your despatch
of the 19th instant.

In connection with your
appointment as Commercial
Agent at Roma, I have further
to acquaint you that you are
entitled to compensation
at the rate of \$4,000. a year
from

from the time when you shall reach your post and enter upon your official duties to the time when you shall cease to hold such office; and also for such time as you shall be actually and necessarily occupied in receiving your instructions, not to exceed thirty days; and, finally, for the time actually and necessarily occupied in making the direct transit between the place of your residence when appointed and your post of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of your official service, not exceeding ninety (90) days.

Your compensation is
fixed

fixed by law at \$4,000. per annum,
at which rate you will be paid
for the periods of service above
mentioned, commencing on the
date of your oath of office -
November 19, 1888, and this
sum is to cover all expenses
of every kind, including rent,
travelling expenses, clerk-hire,
postage and the like. The
Department will supply the
usual outfit of stationery,
seals, flags, record-books, etc.,
and you will be allowed the
expense of a suitable flag-
staff, if you desire it, but
no other expense of any
character will be allowed
to you.

An official passport is

transmitted

transmitted herewith, and under a separate cover you will receive a copy of the Consular Regulations and a Register of the Department. The receipt of these documents should be acknowledged, and you will inform the Department of the date of your departure from your post. On that date you will be paid for the number of days during which you may have been occupied in receiving instructions - not exceeding thirty.

On arrival at your post of duty, you will be authorized to draw compensation for the period actually and necessarily occupied in making

making the transit by the usual direct route not exceeding 90 days.

You will signify to the Department in writing your clear understanding and acceptance of these instructions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. Pires.
Assistant Secretary

Inclosure:

Passport.

No. 3.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 5, 1888.

Emory N. Taunt, Esq^r,
Commercial Agent of the United States
at Rome, Kingdom of Italy,
(Now at 1532 I St, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.).

Sir:

In addition to the instructions
heretofore given you in regard to pro-
ceeding to your post, it is proper for
me to state that under the act making
appropriations for the diplomatic and
consular service of the United States for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889,
approved July 18, 1888, the provision for

a

a commercial agent at Boma is coupled with "authority" to visit and report upon "the commercial resources of the upper and lower Congo basin, their products, their minerals, their vegetable wealth, the openings for American trade, and to collect such information on the subject of the country as shall be of interest to the United States."

The Department is not in a position, even if it were thought advisable, to give you any definite instructions as to the extent of your travels in that region, or as to the special subjects upon which you should report. The general direction in which Congress desires that

that inquiries should be made is sufficiently indicated in the quotation from the act given above. You will bear this authority in mind, and use your best judgment and discretion in visiting the various parts of the Congo basin, and in reporting upon the subjects which may be of interest to the people of this country.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. Pivers
Assistant Secretary.

U S

No. 4 Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 21, 1888.

George H. Tamm, Esq.,
Commercial Agent of the United States,
Boma, Africa.

Sir:

Your despatch No. 3, of the
10th instant, relative to your
compensation and allowance for
expenses, has been received.

Your compensation as stated
in the instructions given you under
date of the 22nd ultimo will be at the rate
of four thousand dollars per annum,
for which as it becomes due you
are authorized to draw upon the
Secretary of State. This amount
is intended to enable you to pay
your current expenses of every
kind, and no further allowance

Can

can be made for that purpose.

The expenses necessary for your outfit are however upon a different footing. The establishment of the agency at Bouda, and the accomplishment of the purpose of your mission necessitate, as you now inform the Department, the purchase of various equipments and supplies, detailed in your despatch No. 5, most of which can, on the termination of your duties, be sold for the benefit of the United States or turned over to your successor. This outfit, in the opinion of the Department, ought not to be treated as current expenditures and it will be defrayed by the Government to an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars. But it must be understood that traveling expenses cannot be included in this allowance.

D.

To facilitate your purchases of needed articles, one thousand dollars of this expense fund has been placed with our banker in London, and a letter of credit to enable you to draw upon them is herewith enclosed.

If this sum of \$1000. should prove insufficient to meet the expenses properly chargeable to the Government in the sense above indicated, you may draw upon the Secretary of State for such portion of the remaining five hundred as may be actually required.

Accounts for the expenditure hereby authorized must be rendered promptly and must be as far as possible supported in every detail by duly signed vouchers.

You will of course understand that the articles purchased by you become

become and remain the property
of the United States, and you
will therefore please furnish the
Department with an accurate
inventory.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. Pines.

Assistant Secretary.

For the Library of Congress —
Exhibit No. 9
(Exhibit No. 9 - (Exhibit No. 9))

Commonwealth

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON.

May 21, 89

Dear Sir:

At the request of the
Chief. Dr. F. O. St. Clair, I enclose
your letter to the ["]*Commonwealth* Drafts-
your request. I trust you will find
them what you desire. if not.
You will drop a line to the
Miss Clerk - Commonwealth Bureau.
Dept of State. State what you
wish and it will be attended to.
I have the best wishes of the
Bureau for your success.

Yours truly
Ernest H. Tamm, Esq. J. R. Robinson
Chief Clerk, Commonwealth Bureau

Department of State,
Washington July 1, 1889.

I am glad to hear from you.

Dear Mr. Taunt:

The Department has
today answered your despatch No. 7 of
April 22 last, declining to overrule in
direct terms the Rivers decision commu-
nicated to you on December 24, 1888, but
yielding substantially to your request
for permission to note the entire ap-
propriation for the Bong Commercial Agency
in Indochina as well as best serve

Yours

the

the purpose indicated in the act
making it. What is not needed
to defray your expenses will belong to
you as salary. You had best make
out your expense account first and
draw for the ~~balance~~ ~~as necessary~~ ~~you~~

Your wife has departed in the last
parliament ~~of 86~~ to meet charges for
medical supplies to be made in ^{your} ~~the~~ ~~country~~
expedition up the Congo. No medical
supplies are within the scope of the ap-
propriation for expenses, this department
will not be appropriated to the govern-
ment

ment of your medicine bill, and
Mrs. Taunt should be instructed to call
without delay and get the money.

I am, Sir,

P.S. You see
my dear old boy
that my interpretation
of the Art prevails
at last.

Your obedient servant,
F. D. McLean
Chief of Computer Bureau.

H.D. Feb.

To

Emory H. Taunt Esquire,

Commercial Agent of the

United States at

Roma, Africa.

1
[4] No. 5

Department of State,
Washington, July 1, 1889.

Emory H. Pount Esquire,
Commercial Agent of the United States,
Boma, Africa.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 7 of April 20th last, in which you state that the objects of your expedition to the ~~large~~ valley cannot be satisfactorily accomplished under the restrictions as to expenditure placed upon you in the Department's instruction No. 4, of December 21, 1888, and ask a reconsideration of that ruling and the placing of the entire appropriation at your disposal.

In reply, I have to say that the
Department

Department cannot undertake now to
overrule a previous decision, as you
request. It regards, however,
the entire appropriation of \$4,000
for the fiscal year ended June 30th,
1889, as available for the object named
in the act, viz. the salary and expenses
of the Commercial Agent at Bonn; and
all expenses necessarily incurred
by you in establishing the Agency and
in carrying out the purposes for which
you have been sent out, including a
proper outfit, medical supplies, etc.,
will be regarded as chargeable to
the appropriation; provided they
shall meet the approval of the De-
partment as being consonant with
the terms of the Appropriation act.

The same rule of construction
will

will also be applied to the appropriation for the same purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
William P. Royster
Assistant Secretary.

No. 6 Department of State,
H Washington, August 15, 1889.

Emory H. Taunt, Esquire,
Commercial Agent of the United States,
Rome.
(now in Washington.)

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 12, dated at Culpeper, Virginia, on the 5th instant, in relation to the relief of certain citizens of the United States now on the Cong River, belonging to a "faith cure" sect, and to say that there is no appropriation from which the passage home of these people could be paid, destitute seamen being the only class of American

American citizens entitled by law
to such aid.

Yours truly,

Your obedient servant,

William P. Wharton

Acting Secretary.

Department of State
Washington Aug 6. 1889.

J. N. Taunt. Esq.
Comd Rear Admiral English.
U. S. N.

Culpeper Va

Sir,

I have to state for
your information that you
have drawn drafts as follows
on the Secretary of State,

	\$ 326. 09	March 96
	344. 44	"
	225. 00	Europe
Expenses	171. 45	
	160. 00	Europe
Expenses	215. 51	
	160. 00	Europe
	97. 96.	
	560. 42	Europe
	351. 25,	1887
	375. 00	
	50. 00	
	375. 00	
Total	\$ 3412. 12	

2

I am therefore obliged to deposit to the credit of the appropriation \$412.¹² out of the amount received from Mrs. Taunt viz \$486.00, to meet the payment of your last two drafts for \$375.00 Each. The remaining \$1000.00, of the appropriation, not accounted for in above, was placed to your credit in London, and has been drawn by you.

This exhausts the appropriation and any further expenses which you may have incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30. 1889, will have to be borne by yourself personally.

The Department understood you would forward your accounts to June 30. 1889, immediately from the Culpaper, ^{but} as they have not yet been received, we may be obliged to protest the two

10

N. S. Com Agency. Rome.
August 8th 1889
(Written as Cashier 7th)

Mr F. J. Kieckhefer.
Chief Bureau of Accounts.
Department of State.

Sir:

I am at this moment in receipt of Departmental communication dated August 6th /89. And I enclose herewith account of Salary drawn for fiscal year ending June 30th 1889. Also an account of expenses incurred in Establishing Agency at Rome, and in obtaining information of Lower Congo Basin. All of which has been allowed by recent decision of The Assistant Secretary -

I greatly regret that I did not understand it was the wish of the Department that I should forward accounts immediately

As I would have sent them last week before I transmitted my report, on the Lower Congo Basin, to the Assistant Secretary. I delayed, intending to present them in person on the 13th, and to be ready to make any explanation you might wish as regards them. I hope this misunderstanding on my part will not operate to prevent a settlement of my account so allowed by the Department's recent decision - I thought it would be better to take them in person, but the mistake shall not occur again.

With my Account of Expenses I transmit all vouchers I have here.

By the Department's recent decision Expenses other than Caravan and Transport are allowed - "viz" Camp Outfit - Medical outfit, presents to Chiefs &c - but not knowing the decision in my favor, I have not vouchers for these purchases - Although they were made before

I left Europe, with one exception.

Department despatched
No 4 - instructs me to render, with
my expense account, "duly signed
Vouchers as far as possible". This
I have strictly followed. For
Native Caravan and Transport
work, it is impossible to obtain Vouchers.
I have therefore transmitted my
Personal Certificate with Explanation

I trust all will meet
with the Department's approval

I am Sir:

Your Obedient Servant
E. H. Smith

N. O. Comm. Agent, Rome

2022 - Smithsonian Special Film
No. 8 Department of State
Washington, June 24, 1890.

Amory W. Taunt, Esquire,

Commercial Agent of the United States,
Rome.

I am directed to direct you to
draw (presumably) against the appropriation
for the next fiscal year, the office
of the Comptroller of the Treasury reports
that you are instructed by cable to forward
immediately accounts and vouchers
to June 30, 1890, and delay drawing
in telegrams, and action follows with reference
you on the 14th instant:

"Barrister, Vice Consul, London, Africa."

"Forward to Taunt, Rome."

"Send immediately accounts and vouchers
year ending June thirty. Delay drawing
until

until receipt instructions. - Adm.

This telegram was sent to hasten the reception and settlement of your accounts, before undertaking the payment of the drafts referred to.

The Comptroller also requested the Department - in order to lessen your indebtedness on next year - to instruct Messrs. Rice & Co., of London, to decline payment of your drafts until the 1st of January.

The Department regrets the error in connection with your drafts, but has to be governed by the wishes of the Comptroller of the Treasury. It is to be regretted that it became necessary for you to draw against the appropriation for the next fiscal year.

Your account should include vouchers for payments made as per statement of expenses enclosed in your dispatch No. 14, of September 30th last. Upon the receipt

and settlement of your accounts for the
current fiscal year - which should be
thoroughly explained to you with
advice of the result and further instructions
as to drawing again against the appropriation
for next year.

In addition to the drafts amounting
to \$200, it is understood that you have
other drafts outstanding against the same
appropriation.

As this is an exceptional case the
Department will protect your drafts as
far as possible, but as the Comptroller
is now averse to making payments large
in excess of amount due at the time of
drawing, you should if possible forward
your accounts at the close of each quarter
or as soon thereafter as you can, thereby
facilitating the payment of your drafts
and saving you from embarrassment.

It

It is not now known whether the

additional sum of \$2000, recommended by
the Department for delay and expenses of
the Agent at Roma will be appropriated
by the present appropriation, for 1897.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
William P. Charles
Assistant Secretary

as this is an expensive case
the Department will hasten your work as
far as possible, but as the Department
is now engaged in making payments
in case of amount due at the time of
closing your account of 1896-97
in account of the same
the Department is unable to
furnish the money at the present time

No. 9

Department of
Washington, August

Emory H. Taunt, Esquire,
Commercial Agent of the
United States, Rome

Sir:

Congress having appropriated
five thousand dollars for salary
and expenses of a Commerce
Agent at Rome, for the fiscal
year ending June 30'1891, it
is necessary that you should
execute a new bond, a form
of which in the sum of five
thousand dollars, is enclosed
herewith.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant

William F. Charles
Acting Secretary

Enclosure:
Form of bond

No. 10,

4
121

Department of State
Washington, August 30, 1891.

Emory H. Taunt, Esquire,
Commercial Agent of the United
States, Bona.
Sir: ..

Mr. George W. Williams, in
a letter addressed to the
Department on June 11th,
from Stanley Pool informs
the Department that a
United States flag is desired
for the "Henry Reed", a steam-
er belonging to the Amer-
ican Baptist Missionary
Union. If the vessel in
question is duly registered
at

your Agency as American
and you can present
it with the eight foot
square which will be for-
warded to you.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,
William F. Charlton
Acting Secretary.

Consulate of the United States of America

Marseilles Nov. 21, 1890

Emory H. Taunt Esq.,
U. S. Commercial Agent
at Bona, Congo,

Sir Sir:

The following cable
message was received by me this
morning:

Said following by mail to
Emory H. Taunt, Commercial Agent
Bona;

"Your Commission as Commercial
Agent at Bona is hereby revoked
and you are removed from Office.
Your accounts are largely overdrawn.
Blaise."

Please acknowledge
receipt and oblige

Yours very respectfully
Charles B. Trail, U. S. Consul
at Marseilles

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AGENCY,
STATE DEPARTMENT.

London, 9 September 1889

E. H. Fount Esq.

United States Commercial Agent. Coma.

Grand Hotel Germany.

Boulevard Botanique.

Brussels.

Sir.

We are in receipt of your letter of 7th inst. from J. Westhead's
his reply beg to say that on receipt of the instructions from
the State Department we addressed to you at Coma, Congo Free
State, on the 5th inst. a Letter of Credit for the sum of \$1500
referred to by you, which you will doubtless receive on
your arrival there.

We would say, however, that the equivalent of this amount
at Exchange 4.86 ⁶⁵ would be £308. 4. 7 Two simply desired
you to state on the face of your drafts that they are drawn
on account of the Appropriation for Salary & Expenses of
Commercial

Commercial Agent at Rome 1890! -

We enclose, as desired, Official drafts, No: 3848/1.
and would say that our correspondents in Brussels are
Messrs. Edmond Fehrigers who will doubtless acquiesce in
any drafts you may desire to draw under the Credit
above referred to.-

Your obedient Servants,

Edmond Fehrigers

11

London, 17. September 1889.

STATES GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AGENCY,
STATE DEPARTMENT.

E. H. Tauxat Esq.

U.S. Commercial Agent. Congo Free State.

18. Rue Caumartin.

Paris.

Sirs,

We duly received your telegram as follows:—

'Who are your correspondents in Paris? Answer paid.'—

and in reply telegraphed you:

'Paris correspondents Maarsse Company 7 Rue Seribe.'—

which we now beg to confirm.

We may add that we have several correspondents in Paris, but thought you would receive every attention from Messrs Maarsse & Co. would find their offices as convenient as any of the others.

Yours truly,

Mortimer

London, 8. October 1889.

STATES GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AGENCY,
STATE DEPARTMENT.

E. H. Tarrant Esq.

U.S. Commercial Agent at Congo. Congo Free State.

18. Rue Commaert.

Paris.

Sir,

We have today had presented to us your draft No. 3812 for £40- dated yesterday & purporting to be drawn under the Credit issued by the Department of State in your favour for Salary & expenses of the Commercial Agency at Congo 1890.

We beg to point out, however, that you have already drawn the following drafts —

£80- dated 13th Sept. ✓

80- , 20th , ✓

60- , 27th , ✓

60- , 30th , ✓

25- , 5th , ✓

£305-

out

out of the total Credit of £208. 4. 7, which would leave
balance of £2. 4. 7 only available.

To save you trouble & inconvenience, we have concluded
to accept this draft & charge it your private account & you
should feel obliged if you would send us a remittance to
cover the same at your early convenience.

Yours truly,

Morton & Co

16

London, 11. Oct. — 1889.

STATES GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AGENCY,
STATE DEPARTMENT.

E. A. Taubert Esq.

U.S. Commercial Agent at Bonn. Congo Free State.

18. Rue Cassini.

Paris.

Sir.

Referring to our letter of 8th inst., we are now in receipt
of your telegram as follows:—

'Request error. Will rectify at once. Thanks!'

for which we are obliged to wait your confirmation.

Yours truly,

Markens

London, 9 November 1859.

STATES GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL AGENCY,
STATE DEPARTMENT.

E. H. Taunt Esq.

U.S. Commercial Agent. Roma.

of Messrs. Gwyther, Lequerney & Co. —

77. Water Street.

Liverpool.

Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter dated Brussels the 8th inst, and in reply to your enquiry would say that, a draft for \$196. at the Exchange of 1s. 90, would equal £40, and should be prepared to cash such a draft on the Secretary of State for you, with recourse, and place the same to your credit, as against the draft for £40. accepted on the 8th ult., which we ^{not been able to} have charged to the Government Accounts on our books.

The drafts which have been charged to account of the appropriation is your favour for £308. 4. 7, amount to £305, which leaves a small balance of £3. 4. 7, for which

which amount we could of course accept your further
draft & charge it to the Government account or our book

You will be good enough, however, to keep these two
matters entirely distinct.

Yours truly

Wm L. Russell

10

London, 12. June 1890

E. H. Tannat Esq.

U.S. Commercial Agent. Bona.

Hotel Rubenschino.

Milan. Italy.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our letter of 3rd inst. we had presented to us on the 5th idem your draft for \$600 - £123. 9. 2, purporting to be drawn on account of your salary & expenses as Commercial Agent of the United States to Bona, Congo Free State. We thereupon called to the Secretary of State asking for his instructions thereon and today received the following reply from the Department: 'its appropriation now available to pay Tannat's draft. Department will advise him.' -

We have also notified the holders of the draft, the Societe Generale, and the draft has accordingly been

been returned unaccepted.

Yours truly.

Mark Twain

10

London, 16. June 1890.

Est. Sant Esq.

U.S. Commercial Agent to Rome. Congo Free State.

Piazza del Duomo 43.

Milan.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of 12th 11th inst.,
and in reply beg to say that, we regret we are unable
in any way to alter the decision which we arrived at
as explained in our letter of 12th inst., in view of the
reply which we received from the State Department
when we requested them to authorize us to cash the
draft referred to.

Your obedient servants,

Markham

1



0071

Ernest A. Saint H. & Lou. Agent
Minister to Congo Free State. Cr.

United States Customs Service

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR

SALARY OF

UNITED STATES MINISTER

to _____

from _____, 188 ,

to _____, 188 .

AL

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Dr.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES in account with

Emory N. Vaunt

Comm. Agent
Minister to

Roma, Com. State

Cr.

To balance from last account to

, 188 ,

By balance due from me, as per last account to

, 188 ,

To amount of my salary from *December 19th*, 188*8*,
to *June 30th*, 188*9*, inclusive,
at the rate of *\$4,000* per annum,

Expenses as per abstract and vouchers
herewith

From salary draft

\$1762.95

\$2523.05

Balance due from me to the United States,

Deposit herewith to Balance Acct

412.12

412.12

By my drafts on *Brown Shipley & Co*, bankers for the

Dept. of State, London, as follows:

One dated <i>Feb 2nd</i>	<i>291 99</i> ✓
" " <i>Feb 9th</i>	<i>194 66</i> ✓
" " <i>Feb 15th</i>	<i>194 66</i> ✓
" " <i>Feb 18th</i>	<i>29 19</i> ✓
" " <i>Feb 20th</i>	<i>289 47</i> ✓

By my drafts on *Secretary of State*

One dated <i>Feb 17th</i>	<i>344 44</i> ✓
" " <i>March 9th</i>	<i>225 00</i> ✓
" " <i>March 26th</i>	<i>160 00</i> ✓
" " <i>April 10th</i>	<i>160 00</i> ✓
" " <i>June 1st</i>	<i>560 42</i> ✓
" " <i>March 9th</i>	<i>171 45</i> ✓
" " <i>March 26th</i>	<i>215 57</i> ✓
" " <i>April 1st</i>	<i>97 96</i> ✓
" " <i>June 5th</i>	<i>307.88 (w/c Salary & Exp.)</i>
" " <i>June 5th</i>	<i>375 00</i> ✓
" " <i>June 30th</i>	<i>357 25</i> ✓
" " <i>July 12th</i>	<i>375 00</i> ✓

4086 00

Emory N. Vaunt

Legation of the United States

at *Roma, Com. State*

June 30th

188*9*

367383
176295
191088

I CERTIFY that I have not been absent from my post during the period embraced in this account.

Draft by leave granted by Secy of State
Emory N. Vaunt

United States Minister

Comm. Agent Roma

367383

1762.95

191088

326.19

1762.95

191088

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

FOR

SALARY

OF

United States Minister

to -----

from -----, 188 ,

to -----, 188 .

A²

Dr.

The Government of the United States in account with

Emory H. Vauht

U. S. Cons. Agent

Minister to Roma, Congo State, Cr.

DOLLARS. CENTS.

DOLLARS. CENTS.

To balance from last account to

188 ,

By balance due from me, as per last account to

, 188 ,

To Contingent Expenses of the Legation at

For amount expended by me for contingencies from

, 188 ,

to

, 188 , as per abstract and voucher herewith,

By my drafts on the Secretary of State—

One dated Feb'y 17th

344 14 v

" " March 9th

225 00 v

" " March 26th

160 00 v

" " April 10th

160 00 v

" " June 1st

370 42 v

" " March 9th

171 45 v

" " March 26th

215 37 v

By this amount received for passports from

, 188 ,

" " April 1st

97 96 v

" " June 6th

375 00 v

" " June 6th

50 00 v

" " June 30th

357 25 v

" " July 12th

375 00 v

See of Credit Woco. By my drafts on Brown, Shipley & Co

One dated Feb'y 2nd

291 99

" " Feb'y 9th

194 66

" " Feb'y 15th

194 66

" " Feb'y 18th

29 19

" " Feb'y 20th

289 47

Balance due me from the United States,

Balance due ^{to from} me ~~to~~ the United States,

73 91

Total

4086 00

Cons. Agent

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES

at Roma, Congo State

June 30th

, 1887.

Emory H. Vauht

United States Minister.

Cons. Agent Roma

9.13
4086.00
626
02

66

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR

Salary and

COMPENSATION EXPENSES OF

Ernest H. Hunt

Cons Agent

UNITED STATES MINISTER

to *Roma Congo State*

from *Feb 1st*, 1889.

to *June 30th*, 1889.

A 3

ABSTRACT of Contingent Expenses of Outfit &c for Com. Agency
United States Minister at Roma Congo Free State, from
_____, 188 , to April 15th, 1889.

VOUCHER. DOLLARS. CENTS.

5- Iron Cases for use in Agency "A" 30 00
and Camp

2. Guns. Revolver. waterproof Cases
Tools for repairing & cleaning -
Shell parts of guns. Ammunition
for one year "B" 457 62

& ~~60~~
C 5 58

Refrigerator Box
3. Presents for chiefs &c on ~~upriver~~
~~Congo~~ "C" 58 41

60 loads to Stanley Pool 570 00

Two trip into interior 6 00

Credit \$1000

Expended 548.03

On hand 452.97

Total 548 03

Com. Agency
Legation of the United States

at Roma Congo Free State

S. Traut

United States Minister.
Com. Agt Roma

Contingent Expenses

OF

*C. Haupt*U. S. *Cons Agent*
~~Minister~~

at

Buenos

from

April 15th, 188*4*

to

_____, 188*4*

Abstract of Contingent Expenses of *Ernest N. Vanant*
Comm. Agent
 United States ~~Minister~~ at *Boma, Congo Free State*, from
November 19th, 1888, to *June 3rd*, 1889.

	VOUCHER.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
To fire, iron boxes and inscription for Camp Wore	A	29	91
Cure, Quinine, & rope for dam construction	B	111	60
Repacked Box	C	5	83
Mule and Equipments	D	206	82
Portage of cloth, brass wire, stores and ammunition from Lower to Upper Congo (60 loads)	E	440	04
Two Caravan trips to the interior of Lower Congo Basin. To obtain information re fur instructions, 50 men sixteen days To act as guards and carry guns ammunition - Camp outfit - cloth and food		379	00
Total		1703	00

Comm. Agent
 Legation of the United States
 at *Boma, Congo Free State*

Ernest N. Vanant
 United States Minister.
Comm. Agent

ABSTRACT

OF THE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

OF

Emory H. Harnett

Comm. Agent
U. S. MINISTER

at *Boma, Congo State*

from *November 19*, 188*8*,

to *June 30th*, 188*9*.

1768.95
1703.20
89.75

Abstract of Contingent Expenses of Emory N. Sannt
 United States ^{Cong. Agent} Minister at Panama, Costa Rica State. from
 November, 1888, to June 30th, 1889.

	VOUCHER.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
To new boxes for Camp Ward	A.	29	91
Cans, Equipt., spare parts & ammunition	D	441	60
Repacked box	C	5	83
Shells and Equiptment	D	206	82
Portage of cloth, brass wire, stores, ammunition			
10 from Lower to Upper Congo (60 loads)	E	440	04
500 Caravan trips to interior of Lower			
Congo Basin, for information 50 men	F.	379	00
sixteen days			

Not Supplied by Voucher

Cotton Goods "7 1/2" Blue Soft, American	Quintessence "7 1/2"	442	30
Very domestic, Hards, Twill &c		182	49
15 Rolls brass wire		30	00
6 Boxes large and small beads		138	42
Kazans, small tin boxes, small		98	40
Knives - Spoon - forks - tin cups &c			
Medical outfit			

Total 2615 01

Legation of the United States

at

United States Minister.

EXTRACT of Contingent Expenses of Emory A. Searle
 Com. Agent
 United States ~~Minister~~ at Noumea, New Caledonia, from
1st November, 1888, to June 30th, 1889.

	VOUCHER.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
No fire iron boxes for use in camp	A	31	00
Emu. Equipment and Ammunition	B	457	62
Mule and Equipment	D	212	50
Iron despatch box	C	5	83
Passage of cloth, trace wire, ammunition &c from Lower to Upper Congo	E	456	00
Two Caravan trips into interior of Lower Congo Basin, 50 m. 16 days	F	600	00
<u>No Voucher rendered</u>			
Cotton Goods - viz: Blue Soft. Americani	<u>Articles - 18</u>	462	50
Grey domestic. Hardf. Cotton twill		182	49
15 Rolls trace wire		30	00
Beads small and large 6 boxes		108	40
Knives - small tin boxes - small mirrors		98	40
Spoons - forks - tin cups &c			
Medical Antif.			
Total		2674	76

in Agency
~~Expense~~ of the United States
 at Noumea, New Caledonia

Emory A. Searle
 United States ~~Minister~~
 Com. Agent

OF THE

Contingent Expenses

OF

Emory H. Taunt

Cons Agent
U. S. Minister

at *Bona Guay State*

from *November*, 1888,

to *June 1st*, 1889.

ABSTRACT of Contingent Expenses of Emory A. Saut
 Comm. Agent United States Minister at Boma, Congo Free State, from
Feb'y 7th, 1889, to June 30th, 1889.

VOUCHER. DOLLARS. CENTS.

For fire iron boxes, and description for use
 in Camp. for transporting

A 31 00
 29. 91

For Guns Equipment, spare parts, powder
 and ammunition

B 457. 60
 441. 60

For one iron Deyated box

C 5 00

For one Mule and all Equipment -
 Bought from Portuguese Trader at Boma

D 212 50
 116. 82
 5. 68

For portage of cloth, brass wire, stone
 and ammunition from Lower Congo
 River to Stanley Pool Upper Congo (60 loads)

E 470 00
 440 00
 29 96

For Casarone (two trips into interior
 of Lower Congo Basin) necessary in
 order to obtain information according
 to instruction, to carry camp outfit -
 food, guns & ammunition, present
 for natives and armed guard - (60
 Men sixteen days)

F 600
 579
 21

Total 1876 62

Agency
 Legation of the United States

at Boma, Congo State -

E. A. Saut

United States Minister.

N. S. Comm Agent Boma

1876.62
 1763
 1732

OF THE

Contingent Expenses

OF

U. S. Minister

at

from , 188 ,

to , 188 .

*Recd to
June 20th / 89*

Abstract of Contingent Expenses of Ernest H. Saint
 Com Agent
 United States Minister at Boma, Congo State, from
August 1st 1888, to June 30th, 1889.

	VOUCHER.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.
Cotton Goods - "viz" Blue cloth - American - Grey domestic. Hanks in Bales, Cotton twill &c	—	462	50
15 Halls brass wire		182	49
Boats small and large (6 boxes)		80	00
Ropes - small tin boxes - Small tin boxes Spoons - forks - tin cups &c &c		138	42
Medical supplies -		98	40
Total		911	71

Ernest H. Saint
 Com Agent
 of the United States
 at Boma Congo State

267476
Ernest H. Saint
 United States Minister.
 Com Agent

4000
261031

100000

6/25/10
454.01

12615.01

23.00

175712
170300

5472

200

31.00
10.00
6.75
212.30
406.00

582
78712

ABSTRACT

OF THE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Winters Voucher

OF

E. L. Hunt

Com. Agent

U. S. ~~MINISTER~~

at *Barua Congo State*

from *Feb'y*, 1889,

to *June 1st*, 1889.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Dr.

The Government of the United States in account with *Ernest H. Hunt*

M. P. Com Agent

Minister to Rome, Cong. State. Cr.

DOLLARS. CENTS.

DOLLARS. CENTS.

To balance from last account to

188 ,

By balance due from me, as per last account to

, 188 ,

To amount of my salary from

Jan 17th

, 1889,

to *June 30th*

, 1889, inclusive,

at the rate of

\$4,000.

per annum.

By my drafts on the Secretary of State as follows:

One dated

Dec 19th
July 17th

326 09

344 44

" "

March 9th

225 00

" "

March 26th

160 00

" "

Apr 10

160

" "

June 1st

566 42

1775 95-

Not drawn 29 days

318 21

J Dec 19 to Jan 17

226

2094 16

Balance due from me to the United States,

Balance due me from the United States,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES

I certify that I have not been absent from my post during the period embraced in this account.

at

, 188 .

United States Minister.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR

SALARY OF

E. H. Hunt

Chas. Hunt

UNITED STATES MINISTER

to *Born*

from *Mar 19*, 188*8*

to *June 30*, 188*9*

A 4

Estimate for Camp Outfit. June
 Ammunition &c required, when
 travelling on The Congo River,
 Central Africa.

Tent, double and waterproof, made for travel in the tropics	} \$40.
Canteen Outfit	\$25.
Folding Camp bed, Chair & table	\$5.
Rubber Cores Ground Sheet &c	\$3.
Shades, picks & tent hooks	\$8.
Double Barrel, Break loading Express Rifle. (500 bore)	} \$50.
Double Barrel, Break loading Fowling Gun	} \$20.
Self Acting revolver	\$6.
Ammunition for one year	\$20
Mule or Donkey	\$20
Present for Chiefs, An absolute necessity when passing through their country	} \$20

Starting £210.

Equal to about \$1000. This estimate
 might be exceeded but I think not

Respectfully Submitted
 James H. Smith

Leave the ... to ...

7

ETAT INDÉPENDANT
DU
CONGO.

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'INTÉRIEUR
Indicateur Général N°
3^e Division
Secrétariat.
et Cabinets

N°

Rappeler dans la réponse le bureau
le numéro ainsi que la date de la présente

Annexe

Réponse à la lettre du 188
N°

Objet :

Bruxelles, 7 Rue Bréderode
le 4 Février 1889

Monsieur,

Vous nous avez demandé
de bien vouloir déterminer les conditions
suivant lesquelles il vous sera loisible
de voyager au Congo avec l'aide et
sous la protection de l'Etat.

Nous avons écrit ce jour à
notre Gouverneur Général de vous seconder
dans l'accomplissement de la mission
dont vous êtes chargé par votre Gouverne-
ment et de vous fournir, pour autant
que les intérêts de l'Etat le permettent,
les moyens de voyager au Congo sous
les conditions suivantes :

1^{re} Vous pourrez prendre passage sur
les steamers de l'Etat, tant dans le
Bas que dans le Haut Congo, au prix
ordinaire de nos tarifs et pour autant que

Monsieur le Lieutenant Emory A. Count
Agent commercial des Etats-Unis
Bruxelles.

implements and objects, I thought that when
my friend I would write you to make the necessary
inquiry and see if you might not find the same.
I send to you a description of the exhibit made
by my department at the Cincinnati Exposition
which will give to you the cuts and descriptions
of the various implements and objects so that you
may in some extent recognize and compare them.

I remain very truly yours,

Thomson

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

UNDER DIRECTION OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1890

Sir:

There has been within a few years, an increased interest throughout the world on the subjects of Anthropology & Ethnology. Scientists are studying the races of men with a thoroughness and detail heretofore unknown. It is believed by some of the eminent anthropologists that human types and races endure longer in the female sex than in the male; and in some foreign countries they have made collections of photographs of the most beautiful women as being the best representatives of type and race.

I propose, in the interest of science, and not for idle curiosity to do the same thing, and

as I said in a short address before the Annual Congress of the Photographic Association of America, in Washington in August last, I will appeal to the Photographic fraternity for contributions of photographs of women whom they consider beautiful and who in their opinion should be a type of her race. This would become a collection of photographs of the female beauties of the XIX Century.

It is not my purpose to extend this call broadcast, but only to those whose photographs possess real merit.

The Cabinet size may be most convenient and will be quite acceptable, but any other size will answer.

If you have none printed which will be satisfactory, please select from among your negatives that which best represents you.

3
own taste and judgment of a
beautiful woman, make a
strong print which will do your
negative justice. have your name
and address on the front so that
you may receive Credit with
other Contributors to the display
and send to me in the franked
envelope enclosed or with other
franked labels which will be sent
if desired. It would be best mounted.

The name of the person is not
important, but her nationality, as
well as that of both her parents
when known, together with her
height and weight would add
to its value and would aid some-
times in determining the type or race.
A request for non-exhibition in pub-
lic will be respected.

I remain very truly yours &c

Thomas Wilson.

Curator of Prehistoric Anthropology

Mr Emory H. Taunt

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

Consular Agent UNDER DIRECTION OF

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Roma

Dear Sir: WASHINGTON October 30 1890

I have the honor to enclose to you a Circular letter which will explain itself. If it is possible for you to add some representative specimens of photographs of beautiful women to my collection from the country in which you now are, I shall be pleased. There have been prize contests among beautiful women in several countries in Europe — if any such have occurred within your reach, photographs of some of the contestants or prize winners would be considered a valuable contribution. I am willing to spend a reasonable amount for photographs & postage and will remit on receipt. I send this through the Department of State. I am an Ex-Consul & have thus served my countrymen.

I have the honor to remain yours truly.

Thomas Wilson

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1890.

E. H. Taunt, Esq.,

U. S. Consul,

Boma, Congo Free State.

My Dear Mr. Taunt:

Your letter of December 1st, addressed to Senator Quay, was received a few days ago.

The Senator is at present sojourning in Florida for the benefit of his health, and will not return to Washington for a couple of months. I will keep your letter, and as soon as he returns will call his attention to your wishes in regard to an appropriation to pay your expenses while visiting and reporting upon the valley of the upper Congo River. I have no doubt that he will be glad to do whatever he can to bring about a successful issue in regard to that measure.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. S. Murphy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Private Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

M.M.J.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 11, 1899.

Edw. H. Taunt, Esq.,

United States Commercial Agent,

Boma, Congo Free State, Africa.

Sir:

Your account of Salary and Expenses from November 19, 1898 to December 18, 1898, "instruction period" has been adjusted per Report 142556, and a balance of \$2,374.36 found due from you, being the sum of the following drafts drawn subsequent to the above period charged in this adjustment, viz:

1-- On the Secretary of State--

One	dated	February	17, 1899	\$204.44	
.	.	March	9, "	200.00	
.	.	"	" "	171.45	
.	.	"	23 "	225.51	
.	.	"	" "	100.00	
.	.	"	20 "	97.96	
.	.	April	10 "	100.00	--
					\$1,374.36

2-- On Brown, Shipley & Co., London--

One	dated	February	21, 1899,	\$100.00	
.	.	"	9, "	104.00	
.	.	"	14, "	104.00	
.	.	"	18, "	100.00	
.	.	"	20, "	100.00	--
					\$408.00

Explained difference

Respectfully,

Controller.

Treasury Department,

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C. June 20th, 1890.

Mr. Emory K. Smith,
Commercial Agent,
Rome, Cong. Free State.
Sir:

There have been no accounts
for Salary and Fees received at
this office from your Commercial
Agency since the quarter ended
June 30, 1889. The United States
Revised Statutes Section 2734
and the Comptroller Regulations
paragraphs 544 and 545 require
that such accounts shall be
rendered at the close of each quarter.
You will please make up your
accounts for the quarters elapsed
since June 30, 1889 and forward
them as soon as convenient.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

M.M.J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 11, 1899.

Honry H. Taunt, Esq.,

United States Commercial Agent,

Boma, Congo Free State, Africa.

Sir:

Your account of Salary and Expenses from November 19, 1898 to December 18, 1898, "instruction period" has been adjusted per Report 142555, and a balance of \$2,574.36 found due from you, being the sum of the following drafts drawn subsequent to the above period charged in this adjustment, viz:

1-- On the Secretary of State--

One dated	February	17, 1899	\$204.44	
"	March	9 "	100.00	
"	"	" "	171.45	
"	"	23 "	225.51	
"	"	" "	100.00	
"	"	25 "	57.56	
"	April	10 "	100.00	
			<u>100.00</u>	\$1,574.36

2-- On Brown, Shipley & Co., London--

One dated	February	21, 1899,	\$100.00	
"	"	9 "	100.00	
"	"	14 "	100.00	
"	"	18 "	100.00	
"	"	25 "	100.00	
			<u>100.00</u>	

Regulated difference

Respectfully,

First Comptroller.

Treasury Department,

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C. June 20th, 1890.

Mr. Emory R. Smith,
Commercial Agent,
Rome, Cong. Free State.
Sir:

There have been no accounts
for Salary and Fees received at
this office from your Commercial
Agency since the quarter ended
June 30, 1889. The United States
Revised Statutes, Section 2734
and the Customs Regulations
paragraphs 544 and 545 require
that such accounts shall be
rendered at the close of each quarter.
You will please make out your
accounts for the quarters elapsed
since June 30, 1889 and forward
them as soon as convenient.

and in the future from of
your accounts at the expiration
of each quarter.

Respectfully yours,

L. B. Johnson
Chief Auditor
act

July 9/1890

This is to Certify
that the bearer of this
Commendation is Eemory
H. Taunt. He is a native
of the United States, born
in Buffalo, New York.
He has been remaining in
this city for six weeks.

George K. Peffer
U. S. Consul



Communications should
be addressed to the
Director of the Survey.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 22 1890.

Hon. Emory H. Saund.

U.S. Consular Agent,

Bama, Congo Free State, Africa.

Sir:

I write to address you in the hope of your assistance. I am a stamp collector, and am trying to get stamps in this way, as I am too poor to buy them of dealers here. Can you not help me, by sending such stamps of your state, and other places from which your receive mail. It matters not how many duplicates I get. They can be used for exchange. If also you can purchase some of the Congo stamps for me, at your post office, I will gladly remit what they cost, and please write to me about your

might it.

I beg you not to ignore this letter. You
can aid me so much, and should I be
able to assist you in any way, please call
on me.

Trusting I may receive a reply, and
that a favorable one, I am,

Truly yours

Wm. P. Mackrille

U. S. Geological Survey

Washington D. C., U.S.A.

W

United States Government Despatch Agency.

4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

London, 16 Sept 1890

Abbreviated Address
for Telegrams
Mada London

To the
Consul of the United States
Rome

King of Italy

Sir

I, today, forwarded by
"parcel post", charges prepaid,
a small parcel addressed
to you, from the Department
of State, Washington.

The parcel is
marked as containing a flag.

Yours obedient servant
for P. F. Stevens
W. Despatch Agent
C.F.S.

CONGO.

GVERNEMENT LOCAL

DIRECTION

Indic.

Sp.

ponse à la lettre

du

No

Cher Monsieur Caumont,

Je viens de recevoir votre aimable lettre du 11/6^e. et suis fort peiné d'apprendre que votre santé s'est ressentie fortement de la traversée que vous venez d'effectuer.

Grâce à des soins attentifs et dévoués, j'espère que vous ne tarderez pas à vous rétablir.

Agnez, cher Monsieur Caumont
l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Le Vice Gouverneur Général,
pour le Gouverneur Général,

[Signature]

Monsieur Emory Caumont,
Consul Général des Etats-Unis d'Amérique,
Rome.

No 3.

Commercial Agency of the
United States.

at Rome, Conger Tree State.

Written at 1532 F. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. Dec 8th 1888/

Emory H. Taunt.

To The Department of State.

Subject

To acknowledge receipt of
despatch no 6. And requests
an allowance of \$1,000 for
Camp outfit re re

Abstract of contents.

Acknowledges receipt of despatch
dated Dec 5th 1888. Making an allowance
request for \$1,000 for Camp outfit re re
With explanation and reasons
why such an allowance
for making this exception to
be made for this particular
case is necessary

No 3.

Commercial Agency of the United States
Kongos, Congo Free State.

(Written at 1532 1/2 Street, N.W.

Washington D.C. Dec 8th, 1888)

Honorable George L. Brown,

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge the Department's
despatch dated Dec 5th 1888
and to state that I understand
the instructions contained therein
and accept them.

In conjunction with

~~Referring to~~ my conversation
with you upon the subject of the Customs
Expenses that must be incurred
in order to obtain data for my
reports upon the basis of the
Upper and Lower Congo. I would
respectfully make the following
Statement.

Congress established this
Agency

Agency risk an Appropriation
of \$4,000 for salary and expenses.

~~I then~~ Before the Conference
Decided upon this ~~subject~~, I was before Committee
and had explained

to them the outlay that would
be required for guns, ammunition
Camp equipage, ^{travel} &c. The amount

allowed Mr Lindsell the former
Agent was quoted, ~~although he~~
~~was only six weeks in office~~

And it was then plainly stated
by both Mr Belmont and
Senator Sherman, that the

necessary amount for outfit
should be expended ~~from the~~
~~\$4,000 and the balance go to~~
~~the salary for the Agent.~~

ntx
At this Agency, ^{now established} under such
peculiar circumstances for a
specific purpose, that will
require, at first, a considerable
outlay of money, I hope that
you will ~~forbear~~.

ye
In considering my request that
~~you will see your way clear,~~
~~(talking) that this is the~~
~~the consideration the fact~~
~~that~~

that as The Agent will be under
such heavy personal expenses
for Travel and Subsistence)
to carry out The intentions of the
Committee, and allow the required
amount for Camp outfit &c. And
that this allowance shall not
interfere with or be deducted
from The States Salary.

This Outfit will of course
be the property of The Government
and will be as necessary to the
Agency as The Seal, flags &c.
and at the proper time this
Camp equipment and guns
can be sold and the proceeds
returned to The Treasury

The Agent's expenses for
Travel alone, from New York to
Bonn, will be about \$400.
And in addition to this,
provisions, tropical clothing,
Medical outfit, cloth for Native
Trade and Transportation must all
be bought in Europe and the
Freight

freight paid to Rouen. European
Canned provisions, to last one
year, must be paid in, as none
can be bought on the Congo, each
White man must provide for himself
as the others can ill afford either
to sell or loan. All this must be
paid out of the salary and is a
heavy drain.

I therefore respectfully request
that I may be allowed \$200 or 1500
be put aside to be drawn upon
for Camp Equipage, guns &c. This
to be taken from the \$4000 given
for this fiscal year, ^{for the salary & expenses}
of the Comm. Agent ~~allowances are to be deducted~~ (put this in)

~~from my salary, I am further~~
~~that when the Commission Committee~~
~~made that appropriation in lieu~~
~~of the \$2000 asked for, that they~~
~~designated expenses, intending that~~
~~they be allowed from the \$4000.~~

It need not be necessary to expend
the allowance of 1000 will

1000 I think, be sufficient and that
will still leave more than enough
to meet the several months salary
JN

In conclusion I beg to state that not wishing people are concerned with you
I consulted both Mr. F. Johnson and 1st Counsel of the Treasury, and was informed
that my involvement of the Dept was correct, and that they would be allowed
to in their office, I trust therefore I will grant my request, request
I can afford to pay for the same.

I know from past
Experiences that with this
limited appropriation, to be
successful, it will be necessary
to work with great economy.
For during the six months I
was working on the Congo under
orders from the Army Department
my expenses were over \$2,000.
~~I therefore hope that the Department~~
~~will help me out in this~~
~~instance.~~

In conclusion I beg
that you will take into
consideration the object for
which this Agency was
Established, and the heavy
personal expenses that go
with it, and grant my request.
I am sir:

Your Obedient Servant
Henry A. Taunt
Commercial Agent
at Roma Congo Free State

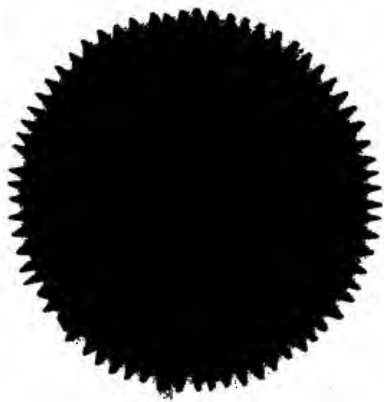
Enclosure
Approximate cost
of Camps, Etc.

Autorisation pour
Monsieur E. H. Gaunt
Agent Commercial.

Le Souverain Administrateur Général du
Département des Affaires Étrangères de
l'État Indépendant du Congo, ayant pris
connaissance de la patente en date du 13 novembre
1888 par laquelle le Gouvernement des États
Unis d'Amérique a nommé Monsieur **Gaunt**
(E. H.) Agent Commercial à Roma, prie
les autorités de l'État et plus particulièrement
le Gouverneur Général de reconnaître
Monsieur Gaunt en cette qualité et de lui
accorder toutes facilités et toute assistance
pour remplir sa mission.

Fait à Bruxelles, au siège du Gouvernement
de l'État Indépendant du Congo, le 7 janvier
1888 quatre-vingt-neuf.

Edm. Van Ertvelde



État Indépendant du Congo.

Direction de la Justice

Trois - verbal.

L'an mil huit-cent quatre-vingt-huit, le dix-sept
du mois de juillet, Nous, ~~fon~~ de Trésorier
d'État, avons, en présence de M. Vanderghueren
et de M. Yousef, procédé à l'inventaire des archives
consulaires délaissées au Congo par son M. Launt,
Emory, agent commercial des États-Unis de
l'Amérique du Nord - avons trouvé ce qui suit :

1° Une liasse : *Statement of account for salary and expenses*
of Emory Launt, United States commercial agent

2° Une liasse contenant : A - une lettre de M. l'Administrateur
Général du Département des Affaires
Étrangères de l'État Indépendant en
date du 9 février 1888 ;

B - Autorisation pour M. Launt
Agent commercial - 7 janvier 1888
signée Van Etvelde ;

C - Lettre de M. le Gouverneur
Général (12 décembre 1880, n° 3788)

3° Une liasse contenant : A - Trois lettres : United States.

National museum Dated Dec 18 Octob 1880

18 of 30 octobre 1890,

B - une lettre: Treasury Department

(20 juin 1890).

4^e Une liasse contenant: A - Deux lettres: United States

Senate Datedes Des 1^{er} janvier et 19 février 1890;

B - Une lettre: United States

Geological Survey en Date Du 22 juillet 1890,

C - Une lettre: United States

Consulate Milan 9 juillet 1890.

D - 7 lettres: United States -

Government financial agency Datedes
comme suit: Londres - 9 sept^{bre} 1889

- 19 sept^{bre} 1889 - 8 octobre 1889 - 11 oct^{bre} 1889

9 novembre 1889 - 12 juin 1890 - 16 juin 1890

5^e Une liasse contenant: A - Douze lettres Department of

State Datedes De Washington comme suit:

1^{er} juil^{et} 1889 - 21 juil^{et} 1889 - 1^{er} oct^{bre} 1889 -

11 oct^{bre} 1889 - 21 mai 1889 - 1^{er} juil^{et} 1889 -

10 juil^{et} 1889 - 6 août 1889 - 1^{er} août 1889 -

24 juin 1890 - 2 août 1890 - 30 août 1890 -

B. Une feuille sans date, en tête

ou signature.

6^e Un paquet de circulaires & autres imprimés.

7^e Un pavillon américain

8^e Des fournitures de bureau

9^e Lettre de l'agent commercial Des Etats Unis

à Bonn le 10th du 3rd 1903, adressé
à M.... (1) chef Bureau of accounts
Department of State.

En foi de quoi, nous avons dressé
le présent procès-verbal et l'avons
signé avec les témoins.

Les témoins.

(1) E. Vanderclyven

Le 1^{er} de Procureur d'état

(2) Yousef

(3) E. Schaefer.

Etat Indépendant du Congo.

Direction de la Justice.

Procès-verbal d'inventaire.

L'an mil huit cent quatre-vingt-onze, le sixième jour du mois de novembre, Nous, Délégués du Procureur d'Etat, avons, en présence de M. M. Harmitte & Youssef, agents de l'Etat, procédé à l'inventaire des effets mobiliers dépendant de la succession Laumt qui n'ont pas été mis en vente publique, avons trouvé ce qui suit:

Une malle en bois contenant

1° Des fournitures de bureau; papiers, enveloppes, crayons, ciseaux, grattoir, tampon, encrier, pied anglais, boîte de cire, pinceau & ficelle;

2° une collection de recueils consulaires;

3° une carte géographique;

4° une petite caisse en fer contenant un écu renfermant des objets de toilette (brosse à ongles, à dents, etc.), deux peignes, une lime à ongles, une gomme, un canif, un encrier de poche, un porte cigare en ambre, un porte cigarette en écume d'ambre, un porte-monnaie vide, quelques boutons de col, du papier à lettres & des

enveloppes, deux porte-cartes & deux carnets de notes, un écran en peluche renfermant cinq photographies, deux cadres en peluche bleue contenant chacun un portrait peint, 5^e une boîte en bois contenant divers ustensiles, ciseaux, limes, &c ;

6^e Un volume Free Run of the Congo,

7^e " Harbors & River Ferry Book ;

8^e Une table ;

9^e Un portefeuille ;

10^e Un volume : Manual of Mineralogy & Petrography ;

11^e " : Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce 1887-88

12^e " " " 1889 ;

13^e Une grammaire ;

14^e Une imitation de Jésus-Christ (anglaise) ;

15^e Un carnet de notes ;

16^e Deux cahiers ;

17^e Un paquet de cartouches de revolver ;

18^e Une boîte en bois contenant un tuteur femelle ;

19^e Une tige d'acier ;

20^e Un sacot contenant 18 mouchoirs de batue & 1 mouchoir toile

21^e cinq douzaines de lampes brodées ;

22^e huit douzaines de lampes crochétées ;

23^e quatre sacots crochétés contenant de l'amidon ;

24^e six douzaines de tulle brodé ;

25^e Un sacot

Etat Indépendant du Congo

Direction de la Justice.

Liquidation de la succession de M. Faunt décédé à Banana le 20 janvier 1991

Passif.	Actif.
<u>Créances privilégiées:</u>	1° Produit de la
Frais de Justice:	vente publique du 5
8% sur le produit des ventes publ ^{es} 208 - 77	avril 1991 1366 - 07
Procès-verbaux d'apposition des	2° Produit de la
scellés, de levée des scellés, d'inventaire	vente publique du 12
et de ventes 30 - 00	avril 1991 621 - 00
Vacations d'huissier 150 - 00	3° Produit de la
Homologation 25 - 00	vente publique du 16
Frais funéraires:	août 1991 619 - 07
Frais d'inhumation (état) 50 - 00	
Confection d'un cercueil et fournitures (N.A.H.V) 77 - 08	
Prix d'effets mobiliers non payés:	
a) créance de la maison Bywater	
Eurequway et Hayee (Congo) 272 - 50	
b) créance de la H. A. H. V (fiat	
revenus affectés à M. Faunt) . . . 102 - 00	
Salaire des gens de service:	
a) Jim, domestique 38 - 50	
b) Jeanne Oteki, cuisinière 100 - 00	
	2609 - 67

Paysif.

Carif.

10/3/89

Frais de dernière maladie:

Créance de l'Etat (Pharmacie) 12.-

Créance du St. Voulou 600.-

Créance du St. Etienne 125.-

Frais faits pour la conservation

des objets de la succession:

Créance de l'Etat (Fonc. publique

entière venue à feu) 2.-

Créance de l'Etat (Transport de

mat. 159.-

1958-35

Frais de subsistance

Frais de l'hôtel de Boma 86.-

Frais de l'hôtel de Boma 2213.-

Créances Diverses:

Créance de la créance du St. Etienne 250.-

Créance de la N.A.H.V. 987-40

5496-80

Boma, le 9 Novembre 1891.

Certifié exact:

Le Ministre de la Justice,

F. Fuchs

No 12

file

Commercial Agency of the United States
Boma Congo Free State
July 1st 1892.

M. R. D. Mohun.

To the Department of State

Subject

Draft for Salary and Expenses.
for year ending June 30. 1893.

Abstract of contents

Have drawn draft for \$5000.00 in
favor of Compagnie des Magasins
de Genereaux du Haut Congo.

T. H.

Commercial Agency of the United States
 Boma. Congo Free State
 July 1st 1892.

Honorable

William F. Harlan.

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir:

I beg to inform you that under this date I have drawn a draft for the sum of \$5000.00 for pay and expenses for this Agency for the year ending June 30th 1893. in favor of the "Compagnie des Magasins de Genereaux du Haut Congo" and respectfully request that the same be debited to my account, and for the expenditure of which I will render proper vouchers and returns. This money is deposited here with the above Company and draws interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. and is a much better plan than depositing it in a London Bank

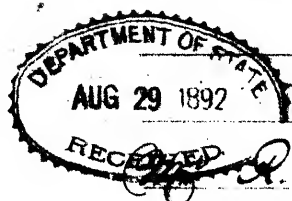
Bank.

Jan. 21
Thursday
C. J. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

No. 13—

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Poma, Hong Kong Free State, July 9th — 1892



Received by R. Doney Mohun.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Export shipments since 1886 from
The Hong Kong Free State.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits three statements showing
shipments from the Hong Kong Free
State, from July 1886, to June
1891.

(Filed for publication)

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

Droits d'entrée.

Règlement de perception.

Le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances.

Vu le décret du Roi-Souverain en date du 5 juin 1892, autorisant la perception des droits d'entrée dans l'État indépendant du Congo et désignant le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances pour fixer les règles auxquelles ces droits seront soumis,

Arrête :

CHAPITRE I^{er}. — Des marchandises soumises aux droits.

ART. 1^{er}. — En exécution du décret du Roi-Souverain en date du 5 juin 1892, les marchandises de toute provenance importées dans l'État indépendant du Congo sont soumises au paiement des droits d'entrée indiqués au tarif ci-après :

- 1^o Armes, munitions, poudre; 20 : 10 %, de la valeur;
- 2^o Spiritueux : 15 francs par hectolitre à 50° de l'alcoolmètre centésimal;
- 3^o Autres marchandises généralement quelconques : 5 %, de la valeur.

Sont exemptes des droits d'entrée :

- 1^o Les machines et moteurs, les machines à vapeur, les appareils mécaniques servant à l'industrie ou à l'agriculture et les outils d'un usage industriel ou agricole, pendant une période de quinze ans, à compter du jour de l'application des droits;
- 2^o Les locomotives, voitures et matériel de chemin de fer, pendant la période de construction des lignes et jusqu'au jour de l'exploitation;
- 3^o Les instruments de science et de précision, ainsi que les objets servant au culte; les effets d'équipement et bagages à l'usage personnel des voyageurs et des personnes qui viennent s'établir sur le territoire de l'État;
- 4^o Les minerais vivants de toute espèce;
- 5^o Les graines destinées à l'agriculture.

ART. 2. — Toute marchandise importée sur le territoire de l'État indépendant est soumise au paiement des droits d'entrée et, en outre, aux taxes établies au tarif et aux dispositions du présent décret, à moins qu'elle ne soit soumise, à la destination de l'administration, au régime des douanes nationales ou qu'elle soit destinée à la production industrielle dans l'État indépendant, où elle acquitte ses droits d'entrée.

No. 12

File

Commercial Agency of the United States
Boma. Congo Free State
July 1st 1892.

M. R. D. Mohun.

To the Department of State

Subject

Draft for Salary and Expenses.
for year ending June 30. 1893.

Abstract of contents

Have drawn draft for \$5000.00 in
favor of Compagnie des Magasins
de Genereaux du Haut Congo.

T. H.

No- 12

Commercial Agency of the United States

Boma. Congo. Free State

July 1st 1892.

Honorable

William F. Carlson.

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir:-

I beg to inform you that under this date I have drawn a draft for the sum of \$5000.00 for pay and expenses for this Agency for the year ending June 30th 1893. in favor of the "Compagnie des Magasins de Cintrame du Haut Congo" and respectfully request that the same be debited to my account, and for the expenditure of which I will render proper vouchers and returns. This money is deposited here with the above Company and draws interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. and is a much better plan than depositing it in a London Bank

Bank.

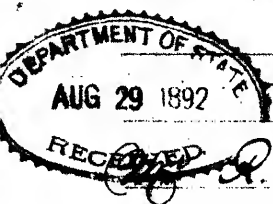
Jan 21
Baltimore
The Bank of America

—————

No. 13—

Indemnity

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Doma. Congo Free State. July 9th — 1892



To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Export shipments since 1886 from
The Congo Free State.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmits three statements showing
shipments from the Congo Free
State, from July 1886. to June
1891.

(Filed for Information)

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

Droits d'entrée.

Règlement de perception.

Le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances.

Vu le décret du Roi-Souverain en date du 4 avril 1892, autorisant la perception des droits d'entrée dans l'État indépendant du Congo et chargeant le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances d'arrêter les règles auxquelles lesdits droits seront perçus,

Arrête :

CHAPITRE I^{er}. — Des marchandises soumises aux droits.

ART. 1^{er}. — En exécution du décret du Roi-Souverain en date du 4 avril 1892, les marchandises de toute provenance importées dans l'État indépendant du Congo sont soumises au paiement des droits d'entrée indiqués au tarif ci-après :

- 1^o Armes, munitions, poudre, sel : 10 % de la valeur ;
- 2^o Spécieux : 15 francs par hectolitre à 50^e de l'alcambère continental ;
- 3^o Autres marchandises généralement quelconques : 5 % de la valeur.

Sont exemptés des droits d'entrée :

- 1^o Les navires et bateaux, les machines à vapeur, les appareils mécaniques servant à l'industrie ou à l'agriculture et les outils d'usage industriel ou agricole, pendant une période de quinze ans précédant le jour de l'application des droits ;
- 2^o Les locomotives, voitures et matériel de chemin de fer, pendant la période de construction des lignes et jusqu'au jour de l'exploitation ;
- 3^o Les instruments de science et de précision, ainsi que les objets servant au culte, les effets d'équipement et bagages à l'usage personnel des voyageurs et des personnes qui viennent s'établir sur le territoire de l'État ;
- 4^o Les animaux vivants de toute espèce ;
- 5^o Les graines destinées à l'agriculture.

ART. 2. — Toute marchandise arrivant sur le territoire de l'État indépendant est réputée de provenance étrangère et, comme telle, soumise au tarif et aux dispositions du présent décret, à moins qu'elle ne soit exemptée, à la requête de l'administration, qu'elle provienne d'un territoire ou d'un pays avec lequel l'État indépendant a conclu une convention commerciale.

CHAPITRE II. — Des importations en général.

ART. 3. — Aucune importation ne peut être effectuée que par les endroits où sont établis des bureaux pour la perception des droits d'entrée.

ART. 4. — L'importateur doit, au bureau d'importation, remettre au receveur des impôts une déclaration détaillée des marchandises qu'il importe (annexe I).

Cette déclaration indique :

1° Le pays de provenance des marchandises et, si l'importation est faite par navire ou bateau, le nom, la nationalité et le lieu de départ de ce navire ou bateau;

2° L'espèce, le nombre, les marques et les numéros des colis importés;

3° L'espèce des marchandises que ces colis renferment ainsi que l'espèce des marchandises chargées en vrac, le poids ou la mesure des marchandises, leur valeur si elles sont tarifées *ad valorem*, et la localité où la factorerie vers laquelle elles sont dirigées;

4° Tous les autres détails qui seraient nécessaires pour permettre éventuellement la liquidation des droits d'entrée et pour faciliter aux agents de l'Administration la vérification des marchandises, notamment, pour les spiritueux, la force alcoolique en degrés centésimaux.

La valeur à déclarer, pour les marchandises tarifées *ad valorem*, est la valeur au lieu d'origine ou de fabrication augmentée des frais de transport, d'assurance et de commission qui grèvent les marchandises jusqu'à leur arrivée dans l'un des ports d'importation de l'État indépendant.

Si les marchandises sont importées par un bureau situé à l'est de Matadi, la valeur à déclarer sera celle qui leur eût été attribuée si le port de Matadi avait été le port d'importation.

La valeur à déclarer ne comprend pas la valeur de l'emballage qui, en règle générale, est censé ne pas avoir de valeur marchande indépendante de la valeur du produit qu'il renferme. Si l'Administration juge que les emballages font l'objet d'un trafic, elle a le droit d'exiger la déclaration de leur valeur afin de permettre la perception des droits.

ART. 5. — Les sacs renfermant les dépêches ou correspondances postales sont exempts de la visite douanière et peuvent être déchargés immédiatement, pourvu qu'ils soient fermés et scellés par une agence postale étrangère et remis aux agents de l'Administration des postes de l'État du Congo.

CHAPITRE III. — Des importations par navires ou embarcations.

ART. 6. — Les navires et embarcations venant de l'étranger doivent se rendre directement, et avant d'accoster à aucun autre point du territoire de l'État indépendant, dans un port maritime ou un port intérieur où est établi un bureau pour la perception des droits d'entrée.

Le Gouverneur Général peut autoriser des dérogations à cette disposition si des circonstances spéciales les rendent nécessaires.

ART. 7. — Dès l'arrivée du navire ou de l'embarcation au premier bureau d'entrée, le capitaine ou patron déclare par écrit au receveur des impôts, conformément à l'article 4, toutes les marchandises qu'il a à bord et qui sont destinées à être importées dans l'État indépendant du Congo.

Il lui est loisible de comprendre toutes ces marchandises dans une déclaration unique ou de faire plusieurs déclarations partielles, pourvu que la totalité des marchandises soit déclarée.

Des déclarations séparées doivent toutefois être remises pour les marchandises destinées au transit, pour celles destinées à un entrepôt et pour celles qui seraient destinées à un autre port de déchargement que celui où est établi le premier bureau d'entrée où le navire a abordé.

ART. 8. — Au lieu d'être faites par le capitaine ou le patron, les déclarations peuvent être signées et déposées par le destinataire, le propriétaire ou le consignataire des marchandises.

ART. 9. — Au vu de la déclaration, le receveur délivre un permis d'importation au déclarant (annexe II). Sauf ce qui est dit à l'article 11 ci-après, le déchargement ne peut commencer qu'après la délivrance dudit permis.

Il doit se faire en présence des agents chargés par le receveur de procéder à la vérification des marchandises et, le cas échéant, de surveiller leur emmagasinage en entrepôt.

ART. 10. — Si les marchandises sont destinées à un port autre que celui du premier bureau d'entrée, et si, dans cet autre port, il existe également un bureau de douane, la vérification des marchandises déposées au premier bureau est différée jusqu'au lieu de destination, moyennant les mesures de précaution que le receveur juge devoir prescrire, et sans préjudice de la sanction qui est réservée aux agents de l'Administration de

faire, en cas de soupçon de fraude, décharger momentanément et de vérifier, avant l'arrivée au port indiqué, tout ou partie de la cargaison.

ART. 11. — A l'importation par mer, si l'intéressé ne possède pas les éléments nécessaires pour formuler, dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent l'arrivée du navire ou de l'embarcation au premier bureau d'entrée, une déclaration définitive contenant toutes les indications prescrites par l'article 4, il peut obtenir du receveur l'autorisation de débarquer, en tout ou en partie, la cargaison sous la surveillance des agents de l'administration, afin d'examiner les marchandises et de se mettre ainsi à même de les déclarer avec les détails requis.

Cette autorisation de débarquement est accordée sur une déclaration provisoire remise par l'intéressé, en double expédition, et énonçant, d'après les papiers de bord et autres documents dont dispose l'importateur, l'espèce, le nombre, les marques et numéros des colis, ainsi que, aussi approximativement que possible, l'espèce et la quantité des marchandises (annexe III).

L'autorisation de débarquement indique le délai dans lequel les marchandises doivent être déclarées définitivement; en attendant cette déclaration définitive, l'intéressé est tenu d'observer les mesures de précaution que le receveur prescrit.

Quant aux marchandises qui sont destinées à un autre port de déchargement, ainsi qu'il est prévu à l'article 10, leur transport jusqu'au lieu de destination peut s'effectuer en vertu de l'une des expéditions de la déclaration provisoire, visée à cet effet par le receveur du premier bureau.

Cette déclaration est représentée au receveur du lieu de destination, lequel y inscrit l'autorisation de déchargement conformément à ce qui est dit ci-dessus.

ART. 12. — A l'importation par mer, les marchandises qui sont destinées à être transportées du Bas-Congo au Stanley-Pool ou au-delà, et qui se trouvent renfermées dans des emballages spécialement confectionnés pour ce transport, ne sont en général, et à moins de soupçon de fraude, soumises qu'à une vérification sommaire, sans déballage, au port de débarquement dans le Bas-Congo.

Après la délivrance du permis d'importation, lesdites marchandises sont dirigées vers le bureau du Stanley-Pool; elles subissent à ce bureau la vérification détaillée.

Le transport depuis le port de débarquement jusqu'audit bureau s'effectue dans un délai à prescrire et moyennant les mesures de précaution et de surveillance qui sont jugées convenables pour empêcher les abus. Si le receveur du port de débarquement le juge nécessaire, l'intéressé doit fournir caution pour le supplément des droits d'entrée qui pourrait être exigible dans le cas où la vérification détaillée ferait connaître que la déclaration a été inexacte ou insuffisante.

ART. 13. — Si, à l'entrée par mer, il existe à bord d'un navire des marchandises destinées à un port étranger, et qui ne doivent pas être débarquées sur le territoire de l'État Indépendant, le capitaine est tenu d'en donner connaissance au receveur dès son arrivée, et de se soumettre aux mesures de surveillance mentionnées à l'article 10 du règlement du 25 mars 1886, sur les droits de sortie.

La même règle est applicable aux provisions de bord.

CHAPITRE IV. — Des importations par voie de terre.

ART. 14. — Sauf les exceptions que peut autoriser le receveur local, aucune marchandise ne peut être importée par voie de terre, si ce n'est en suivant, à partir de la frontière, les chemins qui sont indiqués comme voies autorisées pour les importations.

Les transports doivent être dirigés directement, par ces chemins, vers le bureau chargé de percevoir les droits d'entrée.

ART. 15. — Dès que les marchandises sont arrivées au bureau, celui qui effectue ou dirige leur transport remet au receveur la déclaration détaillée prescrite par l'article 4.

Des déclarations séparées doivent, le cas échéant, être remises pour les marchandises destinées au transit.

ART. 16. — Le transport ne peut continuer sa route qu'après délivrance, par le receveur, d'un permis d'importation et après vérification des marchandises par les agents à ce commis.

CHAPITRE V. — Des marchandises déclarées en consommation.

ART. 17. — Sont censées destinées définitivement à la consommation, toutes les marchandises dont l'importateur n'a pas déclaré, en termes exprès, qu'elles sont destinées au transit ou à un entrepôt déterminé.

ART. 18. — Les droits d'entrée sur les marchandises déclarées en consommation sont dus d'après les indications de la déclaration détaillée prescrite par l'article 4.

Ils doivent être payés au moment du dépôt de cette déclaration, et le receveur en donne quittance sur le permis d'importation, avant la vérification des marchandises par les agents de l'Administration.

Celui-ci est la faculté d'exiger la production des licences pour les marchandises taxes ad valorem, ainsi que les taxes d'acceptation comme véritables la valeur qui y est inscrite.

Lorsque la vérification sera terminée et qu'aucune contestation n'aura été soulevée, le receveur remet les marchandises à la libre disposition de l'importateur ou dépose la déclaration impétrée au vu du permis d'importation. Si la vérification a fait reconnaître des fraudes, les marchandises ne peuvent être soulevées qu'après paiement des droits dus sur les produits non déclarés, et, le cas échéant, après acquittement des amendes comminées par le chapitre XII du présent règlement.

CHAPITRE VI. — Du transit.

ART. 19. — Les marchandises qui traversent en transit le territoire de l'État indépendant reçoivent exemption des droits d'entrée, mais l'importateur doit, à moins que le receveur ne lui applique les dispositions du deuxième alinéa de l'article 39 ci-après, fournir caution pour les droits qui deviendraient exigibles si les marchandises n'étaient pas réexportées.

La caution doit être fournie au moment de la remise de la déclaration détaillée et avant la délivrance du permis d'importation.

ART. 20. — Le permis d'importation indique la route à suivre par les marchandises jusqu'au territoire étranger.

Il fixe le délai dans lequel la réexportation doit avoir lieu, ainsi que le délai qui est accordé pour la production des documents mentionnés à l'article 22 ci-après.

Les marchandises ne peuvent quitter le bureau d'importation qu'après que les agents vérificateurs auront constaté leur concordance avec les indications de la déclaration.

ART. 21. — Si, par suite de circonstances imprévues, l'intéressé est obligé, en cours de transport, d'exporter les marchandises par une autre voie que celle indiquée, il en fait immédiatement mention sur les documents par une annotation signée indiquant la voie nouvelle qu'il a adoptée, et en donne avis au bureau des douanes le plus voisin et au bureau qui a délivré le permis d'importation.

ART. 22. — Lorsque la réexportation des marchandises a eu lieu, l'intéressé obtient la restitution du cautionnement fourni et est déchargé de toute obligation envers l'État, sur production, au receveur qui a délivré le permis d'importation, des quittances ou certificats officiels délivrés par les autorités étrangères constatant que les marchandises ont été régulièrement importées dans le pays de destination.

A défaut de production de ces documents dans le délai prescrit, l'intéressé est censé avoir renoncé au transit et les droits sont définitivement dus à l'État.

ART. 23. — L'Administration peut apposer sur les marchandises expédies en transit des plombes, des cachets ou des marques spéciales permettant de reconnaître ces marchandises en cours de transport.

Les intéressés sont tenus de veiller à la bonne conservation de ces plombes, cachets et marques et d'en permettre la vérification par tous les agents de l'État. Elle peut aussi prescrire des mesures de surveillance et de contrôle au bureau le plus rapproché de l'endroit de la frontière par lequel la réexportation doit avoir lieu.

CHAPITRE VII. — Des entrepôts.

ART. 24. — Les entrepôts sont des magasins dans lesquels les importateurs peuvent déposer, pendant un délai maximum d'un an, les marchandises importées par eux, en conservant, pendant le cours de ce dépôt, la faculté de les déclarer pour la consommation, pour la réexportation ou pour le transit.

Les droits d'entrepôt sur les marchandises déclarées en consommation ne sont dus qu'à la sortie de l'entrepôt.

Les entrepôts sont ou publics, c'est-à-dire établis par l'État et ouverts au dépôt des marchandises de tous les importateurs, ou particuliers, c'est-à-dire établis par des commerçants pour le dépôt de leurs propres marchandises.

ART. 25. — Des entrepôts publics seront établis dans les ports d'importation, à moins que l'utilité de ces entrepôts soit reconnue.

Les frais d'entreposage dans les entrepôts publics sont fixés par un arrêté spécial.

Les marchandises déposées dans les entrepôts publics y sont classées, triées et classées par les entrepreneurs selon les indications qui leur donnent les agents de l'Administration. Celui-ci tiennent un registre des marchandises entreposées, renseignées les frais de magasinage dus par chaque entrepreneur (annexe IV). A la fin de chaque trimestre, le receveur fait connaître à l'entrepreneur les sommes qu'il a à payer pour droits de magasinage (annexe V).

ART. 26. — Tout importateur peut avoir, dans les ports où existe un bureau de perception, un entrepôt particulier, à la condition que le local, fourni par lui, présente toutes les garanties nécessaires contre les soustractions, qu'il soit situé à proximité du lieu de débarquement des marchandises importées et qu'avant de recevoir aucune marchandise, il soit agréé par le Directeur des Finances.

L'entrepôt particulier doit être fermé par deux serrures dont l'une est posée, aux frais du propriétaire, par l'administration, qui a le droit de la changer quand elle le juge à propos. La clef de cette dernière serrure reste aux mains du receveur de manière qu'aucune opération ne puisse se faire dans l'entrepôt sans l'intervention des agents de l'administration.

ART. 27. — Aucune marchandise ne peut être introduite dans un entrepôt si ce n'est ensuite d'une déclaration détaillée faite conformément à l'article 4, et en vertu d'un permis d'importation délivré par le receveur.

Les marchandises sont vérifiées par les agents qui en surveillent l'emmagasinage.

La vérification peut être différée jusqu'après l'arrivée des marchandises dans l'entrepôt, pour autant qu'aucune soustraction ne soit à craindre pendant le transport et que l'entrepôt soit construit et aménagé de telle sorte qu'il ne puisse s'établir de confusion entre les marchandises déjà vérifiées et celles qui ne le sont pas encore.

Sous les mêmes réserves les marchandises dont il est question à l'article 12 peuvent, pendant un délai raisonnable à fixer par le receveur, être déposées en entrepôt après vérification sommaire, sans déballage, en attendant leur expédition vers le Haut-Congo.

ART. 28. — Aucune marchandise ne peut être enlevée d'un entrepôt sans que l'intéressé ait au préalable remis au receveur une déclaration pour leur mise en consommation ou pour leur expédition en transit.

Au vu de la déclaration, le receveur délivre un permis d'importation soit pour la consommation, soit pour le transit; ce permis autorise l'enlèvement de la marchandise de l'entrepôt et indique l'heure à laquelle cet enlèvement sera effectué.

L'enlèvement doit se faire en présence des agents de l'administration et il est procédé à tous égards comme si les marchandises sortant de l'entrepôt arrivaient directement de l'étranger.

ART. 29. — Le commerçant qui possède un entrepôt particulier tient, dans les formes qui sont prescrites par le Directeur des Finances, un compte des marchandises entreposées.

Les agents de l'administration ont en tout temps le droit de faire le recensement des marchandises qui se trouvent dans l'entrepôt et d'en vérifier la concordance avec les écritures du compte, comme aussi de vérifier la concordance de ces écritures avec les documents délivrés pour les emmagasinages et pour les enlèvements de marchandises.

Les droits doivent être immédiatement acquittés sur les marchandises dont le manquant serait constaté, sans préjudice aux pénalités qui pourraient être encourues.

ART. 30. — Les marchandises doivent, dans les entrepôts publics et particuliers, être disposées et munies d'étiquettes de manière que l'on puisse facilement reconnaître en vertu de quels documents elles y sont entrées (annexe VI).

ART. 31. — Les marchandises déposées dans les entrepôts publics et particuliers peuvent être changées d'emballage, triées et assorties, à la condition d'en donner avis préalable au receveur, qui désigne un ou plusieurs agents pour surveiller les opérations; les nouveaux colis doivent être dûment reportés dans les écritures tout comme s'ils entraient à l'entrepôt et les étiquettes apposées sur les marchandises doivent être modifiées en conséquence et suivant les instructions que donne le receveur.

ART. 32. — Les magasins servant d'entrepôt ne peuvent renfermer que des marchandises placées sous le régime de l'entreposage.

Les marchandises trouvées dans un entrepôt particulier, sans qu'un document d'entrée explique leur présence, sont inscrites d'office au compte d'entrepôt par les agents de l'administration.

ART. 33. — Les droits d'entrée éventuellement dus sur les marchandises déposées en entrepôt particulier, doivent, à partir de la déclaration de ces marchandises sur entrepôt et jusqu'à leur enlèvement de l'entrepôt, être garantis par un cautionnement, à moins que le receveur n'accorde la dispense prévue par le deuxième alinéa de l'article 30 ci-après.

ART. 34. — Les marchandises dangereuses, insalubres ou dont le voisinage peut nuire à d'autres ne sont pas admises dans les entrepôts publics; il en est de même des marchandises trop encombrantes.

ART. 35. — Les armes, les poudres et les munitions ne peuvent être entreposées que dans les entrepôts spéciaux prévus par l'article IX de l'Acte Général de la Conférence de Bruxelles; les dispositions du présent règlement leur sont applicables pour tout ce qui concerne l'acquiescement des droits.

ART. 36. — Les entrepreneurs sont tenus de veiller à la bonne conservation de leurs marchandises. L'administration n'est responsable sous aucun rapport des marchandises entreposées.

ART. 37. — Les commerçants ou particuliers sont responsables des actes ou délits que leurs travailleurs peuvent commettre dans les entrepôts.

Celui qui introduit des ouvriers dans un entrepôt doit les surveiller et celui qui est préposé à leur surveillance ne peut les quitter pendant la durée des travaux.

ART. 38. — Le receveur peut, par une autorisation écrite, permettre la levée d'échantillons de marchandises entreposées (annexe VII).

CHAPITRE VIII. — Des cautionnements.

ART. 39. — Les cautionnements, dans tous les cas où ils sont exigés, doivent être fournis, en numéraire, au bureau du receveur qui délivre le document auquel le cautionnement se rapporte.

Le receveur peut dispenser du cautionnement lorsqu'il juge que les droits sont suffisamment garantis par la solvabilité de l'intéressé.

La dispense de cautionnement peut en tout temps être révoquée par le receveur.

Elle serait immédiatement retirée si, une partie des droits devenant exigible, les droits dus n'étaient pas versés à la première demande du receveur.

CHAPITRE IX. — Du cabotage et du transport intérieur.

ART. 40. — Les marchandises sur lesquelles les droits d'entrée ont été acquittés et qui sont dirigées vers des factoreries situées sur la côte maritime ou bien à une distance de moins de dix kilomètres du Congo ou de l'Oubangi mitoyen ou de la frontière de terre, doivent être accompagnées soit du permis d'importation portant quittance des droits, soit d'un extrait de ce permis délivré par le receveur (annexe VIII).

Les chefs desdites factoreries tiennent un registre des marchandises qu'ils ont reçues; ils y portent, d'une part, avec indication des permis, les marchandises qui entrent dans leurs magasins et, d'autre part, celles qui en sortent, et ce au fur et à mesure des entrées et des sorties (annexe IX).

CHAPITRE X. — Des marchandises non déclarées ou délaissées.

ART. 41. — Les marchandises importées sans fraude et dont la déclaration ne serait pas faite de la manière prescrite soit parce que le destinataire refuserait de les recevoir, soit pour toute autre raison, sont déposées dans un magasin de l'État, et peuvent, pendant un délai de six mois après leur importation, être réclamées par les ayants droit.

A l'expiration de ce délai de six mois, elles peuvent être vendues par l'administration des finances aux risques et périls de l'intéressé.

Les marchandises sujettes à une prompte détérioration ou dont la conservation présenterait des difficultés à cause de leur nature ou de leur volume, peuvent être vendues sans attendre l'expiration du délai de six mois.

ART. 42. — Si les ayants droit réclament les marchandises avant la vente, elles leur sont remises moyennant acquittement des droits et paiement des frais de garde, d'emmagasinage et autres, fixés par le Directeur des Finances ou, en son absence, par le contrôleur ou le receveur des impôts.

Si les marchandises sont vendues, le prix de vente est tenu par le receveur, pendant un an, à la disposition des ayants droit, lesquels peuvent en obtenir le paiement sous déduction des droits d'entrée et de 20 % du prix de vente pour tous frais de garde, d'emmagasinage et de vente.

Les sommes non réclamées avant l'expiration du délai d'un an, sont définitivement acquises à l'État.

CHAPITRE XI. — Des préemptions.

ART. 43. — Si, pour des marchandises tarifées *ad valorem*, déclarées conformément à l'article 4, les agents vérificateurs jugent que la valeur déclarée est insuffisante, ils ont le droit de préempter les marchandises, c'est-à-dire de les retenir pour compte de l'État en payant à l'importateur la valeur déclarée par lui, augmentée de 10 %; les droits perçus seront en outre restitués.

La préemption est constatée par un procès-verbal d'ordre dont un double est remis au préempté.

Si la préemption s'opère au bureau de vérification du Stanley-Pool ou à un autre bureau situé à l'est de Matadi, la somme à payer à l'importateur comprendra, en outre, l'équivalent des frais de transport depuis Matadi jusqu'à l'endroit où les marchandises se trouveront au moment de la préemption.

Le tarif suivant lequel ces frais de transport seront évalués est fixé annuellement par le Directeur des Finances.

Le règlement des sommes à payer à l'importateur se fera, en numéraire, dans les quinze jours si la présentation est opérée dans un des bureaux du Bas-Congo.

Si la présentation s'opère dans un bureau situé à l'est de Matadi, le règlement de la somme à payer se fera à Roma dans les dix jours de la présentation par l'intéressé, au Directeur des Finances, du procès-verbal mentionné au deuxième alinéa du présent article.

CHAPITRE XII. — *Fraudes et contraventions.*

ART. 44. — Ceux qui ont introduit ou tenté d'introduire des marchandises soumises à des droits d'entrée par d'autres endroits que par les ports, bureaux ou chemins autorisés à cet effet, ou qui, de toute autre manière, ont soustrait ou tenté de soustraire de semblables marchandises au paiement des droits ou à la vérification des agents de l'administration, sont punis de quinze jours à six mois de servitude pénale et d'une amende égale à quinze fois les droits dont sont passibles les marchandises ayant fait l'objet de la fraude ou de la tentative de fraude.

Ces marchandises ainsi que, le cas échéant, les moyens de transport — navires, embarcations, véhicules, bêtes de somme, etc. — employés à la fraude, sont en outre saisis et confisqués.

ART. 45. — Lorsque, pour des marchandises déclarées conformément à l'article 4, les agents vérificateurs constatent que la quantité réelle est supérieure de plus de 5 % à la quantité déclarée, ou constatent que des marchandises sujettes aux droits ont été déclarées sous une dénomination inexacte, le déclarant encourt une amende égale à quinze fois les droits sur la partie non déclarée ou à quinze fois les droits dont l'État eût été frustré si la fausse dénomination n'avait pas été découverte.

ART. 46. — Lorsque, dans le cas prévu par l'article 11, les agents de l'administration constatent que la déclaration provisoire ne renseigne pas tous les colis qui se trouvent ou se trouvaient à bord du navire importateur, le déclarant encourt une amende de 50 francs pour chaque colis non déclaré.

Toutefois, aucune pénalité n'est encourue si l'intéressé, n'ayant pas eu connaissance autrement de la présence à bord des colis non déclarés, prouve que ceux-ci n'étaient pas renseignés au manifeste ni dans les papiers de bord.

L'amende prévue par le présent article est applicable en cas de contravention aux dispositions de l'article 13.

ART. 47. — Tout enlèvement ou tentative d'enlèvement, sans déclaration préalable, de marchandises déposées en entrepôt, est puni d'une amende égale à quinze fois les droits dus sur les marchandises faisant l'objet de la contravention.

ART. 48. — Le paiement des amendes dans les cas prévus par les articles qui précèdent, ne dispense jamais du paiement des droits.

ART. 49. — Les importations ou tentatives d'importation, par des voies non autorisées ou sans les déclarations prescrites, sont punies d'une amende de 200 francs, si les marchandises faisant l'objet de la contravention sont libres à l'entrée.

La même amende est encourue par ceux qui déclarent inexactement des marchandises libres à l'entrée ; toutefois, la déclaration inexacte de la quantité n'est point punissable si la différence entre la quantité réelle et la quantité déclarée n'excède pas 10 % de cette dernière.

Sont punies également de ladite amende de 200 francs, les contraventions au présent arrêté qui ne sont pas prévues par les dispositions qui précèdent.

ART. 50. — Les articles 23, 24, 25 et 27 du règlement sur les droits de sortie du 25 mars 1886, sont applicables aux fraudes, contraventions et amendes en matière de droits d'entrée.

ART. 51. — Les peines et amendes seront doubles :

1^o En cas de récidive dans le délai d'un an par les mêmes personnes ou par les agents d'une même firme commerciale ;

2^o Si les marchandises non déclarées ou irrégulièrement déclarées ou débarquées sont trouvées dans des cachettes ou dissimulées d'une manière quelconque.

Si une troisième contravention est commise dans le délai de deux années par les mêmes personnes ou par les agents d'une même firme commerciale, les amendes et les peines sont triplées.

CHAPITRE XIII. — *Dispositions générales.*

ART. 52. — Les opérations de déchargement, la manutention dans les entrepôts, ainsi que les importations par voie de terre, ne peuvent être faites, et aucun document délivré au port avant d'être arrivé au port ou après le coucher du soleil ni les dimanches et jours de fêtes légales, à moins que dans des circonstances particulières le receveur ne donne par écrit une permission spéciale.

Toutes opérations faites en contravention à la défense qui précède sont réputées faites frauduleusement et punies comme telles.

ART. 53. — Les navires et embarcations doivent, dans les ports de l'État indépendant, mouiller à l'endroit qui leur est désigné par la police du port ou, à son défaut, par les agents de l'administration.

ART. 54. — Lorsque par suite du manque d'eau dans les fleuves ou rivières ou de toute autre circonstance, le capitaine ou patron juge nécessaire d'alléger le navire ou l'embarcation, il note exactement sur les documents du bord et sur la déclaration les marchandises déchargées.

Les allèges contenant ces marchandises doivent accompagner le navire ou l'embarcation jusqu'au lieu de destination ou jusqu'à l'endroit où elles peuvent être réembarquées. L'allègement doit se faire, autant que possible, à l'intervention des agents de l'État et ceux-ci visent, en pareil cas, les annotations prescrites ci-dessus.

En cas de déchargement à terre, le capitaine ou patron en donne immédiatement avis au bureau des douanes le plus rapproché.

ART. 55. — L'administration a la faculté de placer des agents en surveillance à bord de tout navire chargé qui s'arrête dans un port de l'État indépendant, ou qui se rend d'un port à un autre avec des marchandises sujettes aux droits ou aux formalités prescrites par le présent règlement.

Le capitaine est tenu de recevoir ces agents, de leur accorder le transport gratuit et de leur fournir, à ses frais, le logement et la nourriture pendant qu'ils sont à bord.⁽¹⁾

ART. 56. — Les agents de l'administration peuvent apposer des plombs ou scellés sur les écoutilles et partout ailleurs à bord où ils le jugeront utile. Le capitaine est tenu de veiller à la bonne conservation des plombs ou scellés; en cas de bris ou de rupture, s'il n'est pas dûment prouvé que le fait provient d'un accident ou d'une circonstance de force majeure, le capitaine encourt une amende de 500 francs, sans préjudice aux pénalités qui seraient encourues du chef de soustraction ou d'importation frauduleuse.

Bruxelles, le 10 avril 1892.

Le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances,

CAM. JANSSEN.

(1) Tout agent du service des impôts est porteur d'un insigne que les intéressés ont le droit de lui faire exhiber.

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

Département des Finances.

BUREAU de

N°

Déclaration d'importation pour (6).

L'importateur doit, au bureau d'importation, remettre au receveur des impôts une déclaration détaillée des marchandises qu'il importe.

Il lui est loisible de comprendre toutes ces marchandises dans une déclaration unique ou de faire plusieurs déclarations partielles, pourvu que la totalité des marchandises soit déclarée.

Des déclarations séparées doivent toutefois être remises pour les marchandises destinées au transit, pour celles destinées à un entrepôt et pour celles qui sont destinées à un autre port de déchargement que celui où est établi le premier bureau d'entrée et le navire a abordé.

(Art. 4 et 7 du règlement sur les droits d'entrée).

Je soussigné (1) déclare vouloir importer les marchandises reprises au tableau d'autre part, formant la cargaison (ou) une partie de la cargaison du navire (2) nommé (3)

capitaine (4), venant de (5)

Ces marchandises, destinées pour (6) seront déchargées ici (ou bien) seront transportées par le navire susdit, au port de

Elles seront ensuite expédiées via (7) vers (8)

Fait à, le 189 .

(Signature du déclarant.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Nom du déclarant importateur. | } Lorsque l'importation a lieu par terre on remplacera ces renseignements par l'indication du mode de transport et éventuellement du nombre de porteurs. |
| (2) Permis de navire importateur. | |
| (3) Nom du navire. | |
| (4) Nom du capitaine. | |
| (5) Lieu de départ du navire. | |
| (6) Le destinataire, le transit (ou) l'entrepôt public (ou) particulier de M° | |
| (7) Indiquer de qui de transit la route à suivre par les marchandises jusqu'au territoire étranger. | |
| (8) L'endroit (aiguillage ou désignation) au lieu où les marchandises sont dirigées. | |

[illegible]

Finances, Mod. n° 126. Art. 9 du régl. sur les droits d'entrée.

A (5).

Reçu la somme de
pour droits d'entrée sur les
marchandises indiquées d'autre
part.

***B* (5).**

Après vérification, les marchandises indiquées d'autre part seront dirigées vers le territoire étranger (5).

Leur réexportation devra avoir lieu dans le délai de 12 mois. Il sera accordé décharge des droits d'entrée moyennant production dans le délai de 12 mois des quittances et certificats constatant l'importation dans le pays de destination.

Les droits d'entrée ont été cautionnés suivant quittance du n° (ou bien), il a été accordé dispense du cautionnement (7).

C (5).

Après vérification, les marchandises indiquées d'autre part seront immédiatement dirigées, pour y rester déposées, sur l'entrepôt (8)

Les droits d'entrée ont été cautionnés suivant quittance du n° (ou bien). Il a été accordé dispense du cautionnement (7).

A , le 189 .
Le Receveur,

(9) Vu au port de déchargement. — Le débarquement aura lieu dans le délai de en présence des agents commis à la vérification.

A , le 189 .
Le Receveur,

La vérification n'ayant fait reconnaître aucune irrégularité, les marchandises sont mises à la libre disposition de l'importateur.

A , le 189
Le Receveur.

La vérification ayant fait découvrir des irrégularités, il a été fait application des droits supplémentaires ci-après :

Nature des irrégularités.	Droits supplémentaires.	
TOTAL. . .		

Reçu la somme de _____ qui a été portée
sous le n° _____ au registre des quittances (10)

Les marchandises sont par conséquent mises à la libre disposition de l'importateur.

A , le 189 .
Le Receveur.

B	Droits d'entrée	B
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La vérification ayant fait découvrir des irrégularités, il a été fait application des droits supplémentaires ci-après qui ont été portés sous le n° au registre des quittances (30) :

Nature des irrégularités.	Droits supplémentaires.	
TOTAL. . .		

A , le 189
Le Receveur.

Il a été payé en outre suivant quittance Modèle 16, délivrée le
sous le n^o , à titre d'amende fr. et à titre de frais fr.

Finances. Med. n° 126. Art. 9 du règlement sur les droits d'entrée.

Benvenuto.

- (1) La consommation, le transit (ou) l'entrepot public (ou) particulier de M.
- (2) Nationalité du navire. En cas d'importation par voie de terre, indiquer le mode de transport, et, le cas échéant, le nombre de porteurs.
- (3) Port de départ du navire
- (4) Remplacer, le cas échéant, les mots « portant quittance d'une somme de », par « pour le transit » (ou bien) « pour l'entrepot ».
- (5) Biffer parmi les formules A, B, C, les deux qui ne trouvent pas leur application.
- (6) Français ou portugais.
- (7) Biffer relativement au cautionnement, celle des deux formules qui ne trouve pas son application.
- (8) Public (ou) particulier de M.
- (9) Cette formule reste sans emploi lorsque le déchargement a lieu au bureau même où le permis d'importation est délivré.
- (10) L'inscription au registre des quittances a lieu conformément à l'article 45 du règlement sur la comptabilité (n° 303 du R. A.) en mentionnant que la somme a été perçue pour droits supplémentaires suivant permis n° délivré à

ANNEXE III.

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

Département des Finances.

Bureau de.

N°

Déclaration provisoire d'importation.

Le soussigné ⁽¹⁾ déclare vouloir importer les marchandises indiquées sommairement au tableau ci-après, importées de ⁽²⁾ et formant la cargaison (ou) une partie de la cargaison du navire ⁽³⁾ nommé , capitaine

- ⁽⁴⁾ A. Il demande l'autorisation de faire décharger ces marchandises ici afin d'en prendre inspection avant de les déclarer définitivement.
- B. Il déclare vouloir transporter ces marchandises, par le même navire, jusqu'au bureau de , où elles doivent être déclarées définitivement.

Renvois : ⁽¹⁾ Nom du capitaine du navire ou du destinataire, du propriétaire ou du consignataire des marchandises.

⁽²⁾ Pays de provenance.

⁽³⁾ Nationalité du navire.

⁽⁴⁾ Biffer, selon le cas, la formule A ou la formule B.

(a) Indiquer à la suite de la date, par l'une des initiales C, T, E, si les marchandises ont été déclarées pour la consommation, pour le transit ou pour un entrepôt.

Décompte

des permis d'importation délivrés (ensuite de déclarations définitives) pour les marchandises reprises à la déclaration provisoire ci contre.

(A remplir par le receveur).

N° d'ordre.	COLIS.			MARCHANDISES.		Observations.	PERMIS d'importation		COLIS.		Observations. (Indiquer notamment ici d'une manière sommaire les différences entre les déclarations définitives et la déclaration provisoire.)
	Espèce.	Nombre.	Marques et n°.	Espèce.	Quantité.		Dates. (a)	Numéro.	Nombre.	Marques et n°.	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											

Nos d'ordre.	COLIS.			MARCHANDISES.		Observations.	PERMIS d'importation		COLIS.			Observations. (Indiquer notamment ici d'une manière sommaire les différences entre les déclarations définitives et la déclaration provisoire.)
	Espèce.	Nombre.	Marques et n ^{os} .	Espèce.	Quantité.		Dates. (a)	Numéro.	Nombre.	Marques et n ^{os} .		
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
A , le 189 . (Signature du déclarant).							(Annotations diverses relatives au déchargement et à l'apurement de la déclaration provisoire.)					
<i>Le Receveur soussigné rend la présente déclaration valable pour le transport des marchandises dans un délai de jusqu'au bureau de déchargement a .</i> A , le 189 . Le Receveur, <i>N. B. Ce certificat est sans objet et doit être biffé si le déchargement a lieu au bureau même où la déclaration provisoire est remise.</i>						<i>Le Receveur soussigné autorise le débarquement des marchandises en présence des agents vérificateurs. Les déclarations définitives devront être remises à ce bureau dans le délai de .</i> A , le 189 . Le Receveur, <i>N. B. Ce certificat doit être rempli par le receveur du 1^{er} bureau d'entrée si le déchargement des marchandises a lieu à ce bureau. Si les marchandises sont dirigées vers un autre bureau de déchargement, il est rempli par le receveur de ce dernier bureau</i>						
(Certificats des agents des douanes qui ont surveillé le déchargement.)												

ANNEXE IV.

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

Département des Finances.

Année 189. .

BUREAU

de.

ENTREPÔT

.

Registre

des marchandises entreposées et compte d'entrepôt.

Le présent registre, contenant feuillets, a été coté et paraphé par le soussigné.

A. le. 189. .

Le Contrôleur.

ANNEXE V.

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

Département des Finances.

COMPTE DES DROITS DE MAGASIN.

M est redevable de la somme
de pour droits de magasin des marchandises
déposées en son nom dans l'entrepôt public de pendant
le trimestre 189 (du au).

Il est invité à acquitter cette somme au bureau du receveur des impôts soussigné.

A , le 189 .

Le Receveur.

Finances, Mod. N° 129. Art. 25 du règlement sur les droits d'entrée.

ANNEXE VI.

État Indépendant du Congo.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES.

Entrepôt de

Étiquette N° (N° d'ordre du registre des marchandises entreposées. — Mod. N° 128.)

Entrepositaire : M.

Colis entré suivant permis d'importation N° du 189 .

Colis. { Espèce :
 { Marques
 et
 Numéros :

Marchandises. { Espèce :
 { Quantité :

Finances, Mod. N° 130. Art. 30 du règlement sur les droits d'entrée.

ANNEXE VII.

Département des Finances.

N°
Feuille

Entrepôt N°
de

Autorisation de lever des échantillons.

Le Sr
a demandé de pouvoir lever des
échantillons de la partie de
. déposée à l'entrepôt
de suivant
permis d'importation n°
du 189
A le 189

Le Sr
est autorisé à enlever de l'entrepôt une
quantité de
pour échantillons de la partie de
déposée suivant permis d'importation
n°, du 189
Le 189

Le Receveur,

Constaté à la sortie, la quantité de
.
et renvoyé le présent document à M. le Rece-
veur.

Le

Finances, Mod. N° 131. Article 38 du règlement sur les
droits d'entrée.

Finances, Mod. N° 131. Art. 38 du règlement sur les droits d'entrée.

Idem.

Idem.

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

ANNEXE IX.

ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO.

Département des Finances.

REGISTRE

*des marchandises sur lesquelles les droits d'entrée ont été
acquittés et qui ont été déposées dans la factorerie de (¹) .
à (²) .*

*Ce registre a été commencé le
par le chef de la factorerie soussigné.*

(Signature).

*Le présent registre, contenant feuillets, a été coté et paraphé
par le soussigné.*

A., le. 189 .

LE CONTRÔLEUR.

Les marchandises sur lesquelles les droits d'entrée ont été acquittés et qui sont dirigées vers des factoreries situées sur la côte maritime ou bien à une distance de moins de 10 kilomètres du Congo ou de l'Oubangi mitoyen ou de la frontière de terre, doivent être accompagnées soit du permis d'importation portant quittance des droits, soit d'un extrait de ce permis délivré par le receveur.

Les chefs desdites factoreries tiennent un registre des marchandises qu'ils ont reçues; ils y portent, d'une part, avec indication des permis, les marchandises qui entrent dans leurs magasins et, d'autre part, celles qui en sortent, et ce au fur et à mesure des entrées et des sorties.

(Art. 40 du règlement sur les droits d'entrée.)

(¹) Nom de la firme commerciale.

(²) Localité.

Règlement sur les entrepôts.

Le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances,

Vu le décret du Roi-Souverain en date du janvier 1892, autorisant la perception des droits d'entrée dans l'État Indépendant du Congo et chargeant le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances d'établir le régime d'entrepôt,

Arrête :

CHAPITRE I^{er}. — *Dispositions générales.*

ART. 1^{er}. — La garde et la surveillance des entrepôts publics sont confiées exclusivement aux agents du service des impôts; l'entrepôt particulier est à la garde de l'entrepositaire et de l'administration dans les conditions déterminées par l'article 26 du règlement de perception des droits d'entrée.

ART. 2. — Il n'est permis de pénétrer dans les entrepôts ni d'en sortir que par les entrées et les issues à ce destinées. L'accès n'en est permis qu'aux personnes dûment autorisées par le receveur ou par l'agent que le receveur a préposé à cet effet.

ART. 3. — Il est formellement défendu de fumer dans l'enceinte des entrepôts ou d'entrer dans les magasins avec du feu, de la lumière ou des objets propres à en produire.

ART. 4. — Aucune introduction de futailles, bouteilles ou autres récipients vides ne peut avoir lieu dans les entrepôts, à moins d'une autorisation spéciale donnée par le receveur.

ART. 5. — Les marchandises sont placées à l'endroit désigné par les agents de l'administration; elles sont arrimées autant que possible par espèce et séparément de la manière qu'ils prescrivent.

ART. 6. — Il est interdit de changer, de quelque manière que ce soit, la place ou l'arrimage des marchandises, à moins d'autorisation spéciale du receveur.

ART. 7. — A la sortie de l'entrepôt, la partie entière des marchandises, sans distinction de nature, portée dans un même document, doit être réunie pour la vérification à l'endroit désigné par les agents de l'administration.

ART. 8. — Une étiquette numérotée et dont le modèle est déterminé par l'administration, est placée, par les soins des entrepositaires, sur chaque colis ou partie de marchandises: l'étiquette indique notamment la date du document en vertu duquel le dépôt a été effectué. Les mêmes indications sont faites par les agents de l'administration sur le registre d'entrepôt. Les étiquettes ne peuvent être modifiées sans l'autorisation du receveur, tant que les marchandises restent dans le même magasin. (Voir Annexe VI du règlement de perception des droits d'entrée.)

ART. 9. — Lorsque l'entrepositaire veut trier ou assortir des marchandises entreposées, ces opérations, une fois commencées, doivent être poursuivies sans interruption. Les marchandises doivent être immédiatement remises en colis et le receveur autorise, le cas échéant, les modifications à apporter aux étiquettes.

ART. 10. — Le receveur fait opérer tous les six mois au moins, le recensement des marchandises déposées dans les entrepôts publics ou particuliers.

ART. 11. — Les échantillons que les entrepositaires peuvent, par application de l'article 38 du règlement de perception des droits d'entrée, faire sortir librement des entrepôts, ne doivent avoir aucune valeur marchande, et leurs quantité et dimensions ne doivent en rien diminuer la valeur des marchandises entreposées. Au cas contraire, ils ne peuvent sortir de l'entrepôt qu'après avoir acquitté les droits.

ART. 12. — Les marchandises ne peuvent jouir du régime d'entrepôt que pendant la durée d'une année; passé ce délai, elles doivent être déclarées pour la consommation, pour la réexportation ou pour le transit; à défaut de déclaration, elles tombent sous l'application de l'article 41 (dernier alinéa) et de l'article 42 du règlement de perception des droits d'entrée relatifs aux marchandises non déclarées ou délaissées.

ART. 13. — Les opérations dans les entrepôts ne peuvent être faites que de sept heures du matin à midi et de deux heures à six heures du soir.

CHAPITRE II. — *Des entrepôts publics.*

ART. 14. — Le transport des marchandises dans les entrepôts publics, ainsi que la manutention à laquelle donne lieu leur classement, sont à charge des entrepositaires; le Gouverneur Général peut toutefois arrêter un tarif de frais applicable aux marchandises qui, dans des circonstances exceptionnelles, sont transportées et classées dans les entrepôts publics par les agents de l'administration.

ART. 15. — Les entrepositaires sont tenus de veiller à la bonne conservation de leurs marchandises; le receveur les y invite au besoin par écrit, et à défaut par eux de satisfaire à cette invitation endéans les huit jours, il peut les priver de la faveur de l'entrepôt. Dans ce cas, les marchandises devront être immédiatement déclarées pour la consommation ou le transit; sinon il est procédé à leur égard conformément à l'article 41 (dernier alinéa) et à l'article 42 du règlement de perception des droits d'entrée.

ART. 16. — Les marchandises sans consignataires ou refusées par le destinataire sont déposées d'office dans les entrepôts publics au nom de l'administration jusqu'à l'expiration du terme prévu au deuxième alinéa de l'article 41 du règlement de perception des droits d'entrée.

ART. 17. — Sont exclues des entrepôts publics, par application de l'article 34 du règlement de perception des droits d'entrée, les marchandises suivantes :

- 1° Les acides nitriques et sulfuriques;
- 2° Les allumettes chimiques ou soufrées;
- 3° Les produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques;
- 4° Les articles de pyrotechnie, y compris les pièces de feu d'artifice;
- 5° Les laines grasses;
- 6° La chaux;
- 7° Le charbon de terre, le coke et les briquettes;
- 8° Les engrais;
- 9° Les foin et pailles;
- 10° Le goudron, coaltar et huiles essentielles;
- 11° Le pétrole, le naphte et autres huiles minérales;
- 12° Les poissons séchés.

Enfin, toutes les marchandises insalubres, dangereuses ou par trop encombrantes désignées par le receveur des impôts, ainsi que celles qui sont prohibées à l'entrée ou qui doivent être déposées dans des magasins spéciaux.

ART. 18. — Les droits de magasin sont perçus conformément au tarif suivant :

Droits de magasin dans les entrepôts publics.

Désignation des marchandises.	Unités.	Taux des droits de magasin, par mois.
Bois travaillé	100 francs.	0 40
Meubles en bois	id.	0 75
Cuivre en laiton ou fil	id.	0 40
Ouvrages en fer (machines, etc.)	id.	0 25
Fer en barre, en plaque ou fil	id.	0 20
Vin en cercle	id.	0 75
Vin en bouteilles de 50 centilitres ou plus	id.	1 »
Id. id. de moins de 50 centilitres	id.	0 75
Bière en cercle	id.	0 75
Bière en bouteilles de 50 centilitres ou plus	id.	1 »
Id. id. de moins de 50 centilitres	id.	0 75
Riz en sacs ou en barils	id.	0 60
Sel brut et raffiné en sacs ou barils	id.	0 80
Tabacs en feuilles	id.	0 75

Désignation des marchandises.	Unités.	Taux des droits de magasin, par mois.
Cigares et cigarettes.	100 francs.	1 25
Tissus de tous genres.	id.	0 50
Verreries, verroteries, faïences et porcelaines (y compris les perles et coraux).	id.	0 40
Conserves alimentaires	id.	0 60
Quincailleries	id.	0 50
Spiritueux en cercle.	100 litres.	0 40
Spiritueux en dames-jeannes.	id.	0 60
Id. en bouteilles de 50 centilitres ou plus	100 bouteilles.	1 »
Id. id. de moins de 50 centilitres.	id.	0 80

ART. 19. — Les droits sont uniformément de 75 centimes par 100 francs de valeur pour les marchandises non spécialement dénommées dans ce tarif.

ART. 20. — Les droits se calculent par mois. Les marchandises qui séjournent moins de trente jours dans l'entrepôt paient pour un mois entier. Les droits sont exigibles le dernier jour de chaque trimestre écoulé; ils doivent également être acquittés lors de la sortie de l'entrepôt pour la partie du trimestre en cours.

CHAPITRE III. — *Des entrepôts particuliers.*

ART. 21. — Le transport et la manutention des marchandises dans les entrepôts particuliers sont toujours à la charge exclusive des entrepositaires.

ART. 22. — L'entrepôt doit être en tout temps accessible aux agents de l'administration. La clef que conserve l'entrepositaire doit se trouver constamment à son domicile à la disposition de celui qui le représente en cas d'absence, afin de pouvoir obtempérer sans retard à la réquisition des agents de l'administration.

ART. 23. — Les propriétaires des entrepôts particuliers doivent y placer les instruments nécessaires au pesage des colis et des marchandises; ces instruments doivent présenter toutes les garanties d'exactitude désirables.

ART. 24. — Les entrepôts particuliers ne peuvent renfermer que les marchandises appartenant au propriétaire de l'entrepôt qui l'a fait agréer par le Directeur des Finances; les marchandises appartenant à des tiers ne peuvent y être déposées lors même que le propriétaire de ces entrepôts serait leur commissionnaire ou leur fondé de pouvoir.

CHAPITRE IV. — *Pénalités.*

ART. 25. — Toute contravention aux dispositions du présent règlement sera punie d'une amende de 100 francs.

Les articles 23, 24, 25 et 27 du règlement sur les droits de sortie du 25 mars 1886, sont applicables aux contraventions du présent règlement.

Bruxelles, le 1892.

Le Secrétaire d'État du Département des Finances,

CAM. JANSSEN.

Statement 7

Showing exports from Congo Free State by Sea

Articles	July Aug. Sept 1886.			Oct. Nov. Decr 1886.			Jan'y Feb'y.	
	Freight. Dollars	Value. Francs.	ctms	Freight. Dollars	Value. Francs.	ctms.	Freight. Dollars	
Peanut's.	3517.	1019	93.	676	186	95.	—	
Coffee.	327.	376	05.	—	—	—	—	
Rubber.	11472	50476	80.	6597.	29026	80.	6325	
Copac.	695	1390	00.	714	1428	00.	92	
Palm Oil	229850.	103432	50.	231814	104316	30.	158781	
Ivory.	8047.	160940	00.	10619.	212380.	00.	7095	
Palm Kernels.	69313.	138627	00.	385067.	79013	40.	536320	
Sesame	98	24	50.	724	181	00.	159	
Budbear.	395	434	50.	2859.	3177.	90.	—	
Total Francs.		456721	28		429710	35		3
	Oct. Nov. Decr	1887.		Jan'y.	Feb'y	March 1888	April May	
Peanut's	3204	961	20.	—	—	—	—	
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rubber	9090	31815	00.	12320	43120	00.	12617.	
Copac	1128	1974	00.	—	—	—	1462	
Palm Oil	387309	174289	05.	156656	70495	20.	133883	
Ivory.	10212	204240	00.	8998	179760	00.	13788	
Palm Kernels.	812367.	162473	40.	967869	193573	80.	714681	
Sesame	—	—	—	—	—	—	3612	
Budbear	766	842	60.	226	248	60.	424	
Acorn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cobben.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Francs		576595	25		487197	60.		

76!
 Quarters from July 1886 to June 1891 -

July. March 1887.		April. May June 1887.				July. Aug. Sept. 1887.				
Value	Ans.	Freight	Value	Ans.	Freight	Value	Ans.	Ans.		
—	—	1136	329	44	5294	588	20.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
27830	00	6557	28850	80	8078	28273	00			
184	00	348	696	00	759	1328	25			
71451	45	117981	53091	45	363951	163777	95			
141900	00	5333	207860	00	12085	241700	00			
107264	00	523002	104600	40	1082.217	216443	40			
39751		2513	1128	25	1532	428	96			
—	—	3431	3794	10	1188	1316	80.			
348669	20		400330	44		654846	56			
July June 1888		July Aug. Sept. 1888				Oct. Nov. Dec. 1888				
—	—	9063	27.8	90	698	209	40			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
44169	50	30555	106942	50	18802	65807	00			
2558	50	1959	3428	25	634	1109	50			
60247	35	426750	192037	50	316323	142345	35			
275759	50	17223	344460	50	14813	206260	00			
143036	20	1207479	241495	80	883928	176785	60			
903	00	2738	684	50	—	—	—			
466	40	978	1075	80	384	422	40			
—	—	—	—	—	443	487	30			
—	—	—	—	—	9401	18802	00			
527130	45		892843	75		702228	55			

25

Statement No

Showing exports from Congo Free State by Charter

Articles	Jan'y. Feb'y. March 1889.			April May. June 1889.			July. Aug.	
	Weight Hilors	Value Francs	ctms	Weight Hilors	Value Francs	ctms	Weight Hilors	
Peanuts	164	49	20.	✓ 106	31	80	✓ 325	18
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber	26481	92653	50.	✓ 35157	123049	50	✓ 43302	
Copal	1055	1846	25	✓ 1136	1988	00	✓ 2725	
Palm Oil	70156	31570	20.	✓ 328341	147753	45	✓ 455479	
Irony.	28973	579460	00	✓ 23996	479920	00	✓ 34432	
Palm Kernels	97599	39519	80	✓ 730958	146119	60	✓ 1704769.	
Sesame	-	-	-	✓ 17323	4330	75	✓ 5774	
Guadua	277	304	70.	✓ 180	198	00	✓ 53	
Cocoa	43	47	30.	✓ 34	37	40.	✓ 213	
Total Francs		745480	95		903428	50		
	April	May	June 1890	July. Aug	Sept. 1890.		Oct. Nov.	
Coffee	5562	10567	80.	✓ -	-	-	✓ 2570	
Rubber	12246	55107	00.	✓ 67294	305158	00	✓ 12330	
Copal	504	882	00.	✓ 754	1319	50	✓ 283	
Palm Oil	480653	240326	50	✓ 613835	306917.	50	✓ 1432266	
Irony.	55698	1392450	00	✓ 54151	1353775	00	✓ 19502	
Palm Kernels	1455369.	392949.	63.	✓ 1550338	418591	26.	✓ 1952925	
Sesame	19846	4961	50	✓ 3338	834	50	✓ 108	
Guadua				✓ 507	337	50	✓	
Cocoa	71	78	10	✓				
Waxes				✓ 444	488	40	✓	
Peanuts	144	43	20.	✓ 1383	414	90.	✓ 6224	
Total Francs		2.097.365	73		2.388.326	56		

No 1 (Continued)

is. from July 1886 to June 1891

Sept. 1889		Oct. Nov. Dec. 1889.			Jan. Feb. Mch. 1890.		
Value	Chms.	Weight	Value	Chms.	Weight	Value	Chms.
Dollars		Kilos	Dollars		Kilos	Dollars	
9755	40.	No statistics can be found for this quarter			2167	650	10.
-	-				38305	72779	50.
151577	00.				31166	140247	00.
4768	75.				175	306	25.
204965	58.				777172	388386	00
688640	00.				51254	1435112	00.
340953	80.				1571247	424236	69.
1443	50.				-	-	-
58	30.				607.	667	70.
234	30.				165	181	50
1402396	60					2462766	74
Dec. 1890.		Jan. Feb. Mch. 1891.			April May June 1891.		
4883	00	✓ 9495	18420	30	✓ -	-	-
55485	00	✓ 31256	125024	00	✓ 50424	201696	00
495	25	✓ 463	810	25	✓ 494	864	50
216133	00	✓ 901376	486743	04	✓ 671816	362780	64
487550	00	✓ 39316.	786320	00	✓ 102459	2049180	00
527289	75	✓ 12959.000	828520	00	✓ 1755.763	4916.3	64
27	00.	✓ 156	39	00	✓		
		✓ 31	34	10	✓ 809	889	90
		✓ 319	350	90	✓ 171.	188	10
1867	20	✓ 150	-	45	✓ -	-	-
1293730	20.		2.246306	59		3.107.212	78

No 14

Consular
ack file

W. H. W.

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Kongo Free State, Kinkasa, Stanley Pool.
October 5th 1892.

M^r R. Dorsey Mohun.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Departure for the interior of
Kongo Free State.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Left Maladi August 29th
for Stanley Pool.

No. 14.

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Kongo Free State. Kinshasa. Stanley Pool

Oct 5th. 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have arrived at Stanley Pool on my way to the interior of the Kongo Free State, having left Matidi August 29th with a caravan of one hundred and four men.

I shall leave this place Oct. 13th for Loundoumou on the Kasai River, distant eight hundred and seventy five miles, and shall be back at the Pool probably next June. I shall next visit the Oubanghi River, and hope to arrive at Stanley Falls this time next year. From the Falls I shall go to the Eastern Boundary of this

This, State which is Lake Tanganyika
Upon arrival at Tanganyika I shall
devote several months to the Kalambo
country, and if I find communication
with the Congo River cut off
shall go with an Arab caravan to
Bagamoyo on the East Coast of
Lake Tanganyika, as the most
expedient, and safest route
out.

As far as possible I shall keep
the Department informed of my
movements, but as mail communi-
cation in the interior is not good
long lapses must occur in my
correspondence.

My Report on the Lower and
Upper Congo will be submitted
upon completion of the work as-
signed me.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully
R. Doney Mohun
Commercial agent
Congo Free State

"Boma"

St. Clair
ack file

No. 15.

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Department of State, *Aug. 20. 1892*

M^r R. B. Bomer

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

*Return to Carl from Cassin
Pier.*

*Ans.
Aug. 20/92*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Visit to Lake Leopold II & the
Louvain & Paris.*

No 15

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Shirley Post. Dec. 20. 1892.

Honorable William L. McKinley.

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have just arrived here from the headwaters of the Loup & Platte, and shall leave next week for the Sanborn & Kansas Rivers.

The country over great distances back from the river banks it is hardly possible to see on account of the hostility of the natives, and now that the Mangena people (commonly called 'Arabs') have declared a general war against all whites travelling without a large escort is most dangerous.

To illustrate. November 23d

L

was some 375 miles up the
Laukange - shipping with a village
called Maingaye. I desired to see
the natives making cloth & asked
permission of the Chief to visit
the town, which was readily
granted. Only six men
with me armed with revolvers
wearing their shirts. When I had
gotter about ten minutes dis-
tance from the town I was most
foully attacked from the bush
with spears & poisoned arrows.
Fortunately none of my men were
struck, and before they could
throw their arrows again we had
opened fire, & drove the natives
ahead. We captured the village
and I burned it to the ground
to teach them a lesson. The
next day the Chief sent me some
goats & desired to make blood
brotherhood, & declare peace which
I was more than glad to grant.
This is only one of the five
or

1 or

six times I have been compelled to fight during the last few months. If my report, when sent to the Department, does not seem to comprehend the whole of the Kongo State, it will be because I have not enough of a force to penetrate to those parts.

The whole Bakin boundary of the state is now shut by the Arabs, and all the white men who were in the different posts have been killed. Their bodies were afterwards eaten by the large number of cannibal slaves attached to the caravans.

So far my health has been good.

I am Sir.

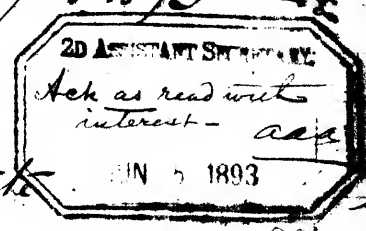
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
R. D. M. M. M.
Commercial Agent.

Bona



Commercial Agency
Stanley Falls. Congo Free State
March 17th 1893

checked
June 13th 1893



To The Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State

Mr. R. Dwyer Mohun.

Subject
Departure from Stanley Pool and arrival at
Stanley Falls. Movements of State Troops.
Against Arabs.

Commercial agency
Stanley Falls, Congo Free State
March 17th 1893 -

To the Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my de-
parture from Stanley Pool February 9th
and arrival at this place March 9th.

The situation here is extremely interesting
as the State has begun its war against
the Arabs who occupy the government ter-
ritory to the Eastward of the red line marked
on the enclosed chart.

In the South American Dhanis, Commissary
of the Kasai District with headquarters at
Lousambo, has with him six thousand men
eight hundred State Soldiers, and five thou-
sand natives under the command of Kingo
Lutifi, a former slave of Tippu Tib, but
who declared himself free and has
thrown his whole force in with the
Government. This Army is marching to
Kassongo and Yangoni, possibly to
take Tanganyika where they would meet
the troops of the Anti-Slavery Society under
command of Captain Jacques. Mr. Dhanis
met the Arabs near Yangoni under com-
mand of Jeffou, a son of Tippu Tib,
and gained a victory, killing some thousand
men, and capturing twelve hundred guns.
The next day the Lion was captured and
the chief Murrei Mokeru & his son
killed and Jeffou badly wounded. He is
now on his way to Kassongo, after which

his movements are uncertain. The two Arab Chiefs killed at Nyangoro were the ones who massacred Mr. Haguet's expedition last year between Dera Ngamba and Deba Piba. In the month of December they also killed the two State Officers who had been their prisoners for nine months in Kasungu.

An expedition consisting of two large river steamers and one thousand men leaves Darako this month to co-act with Mr. Dhanis using Dera Ngamba as a base of supplies. This force goes down the Lomami River, and is under the command of Commandante Charletain. He has had kind enough to ask me to accompany him as his guest and I have accepted the invitation.

This most aggressive action against the Arabs has been taken in accordance with Chapter I Article I Paragraphs 2 and 6 of the General Act of Brussels for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Arabs are gradually forcing themselves to the Westward, and are now hunting slaves in the Lufiri, Tschouapa and Loukanga Rivers. The captured negroes are used as money to purchase ivory and if the ivory is sent to the East Coast they are sold to dealers from the North.

It is impossible for me to write lengthy reports on the subject while I am so constantly on the move, but I have been keeping a journal in which every thing of interest I have so far seen is noted and when I finish I shall write out a full report and present it to the

partments in person.

Sam. Orr.

Your obedient servant
J. B. Doney-Mohun

Commercial Agent.

Fongo Free State.

Re (1) Enclosure
Chart-Fongo Free State. }

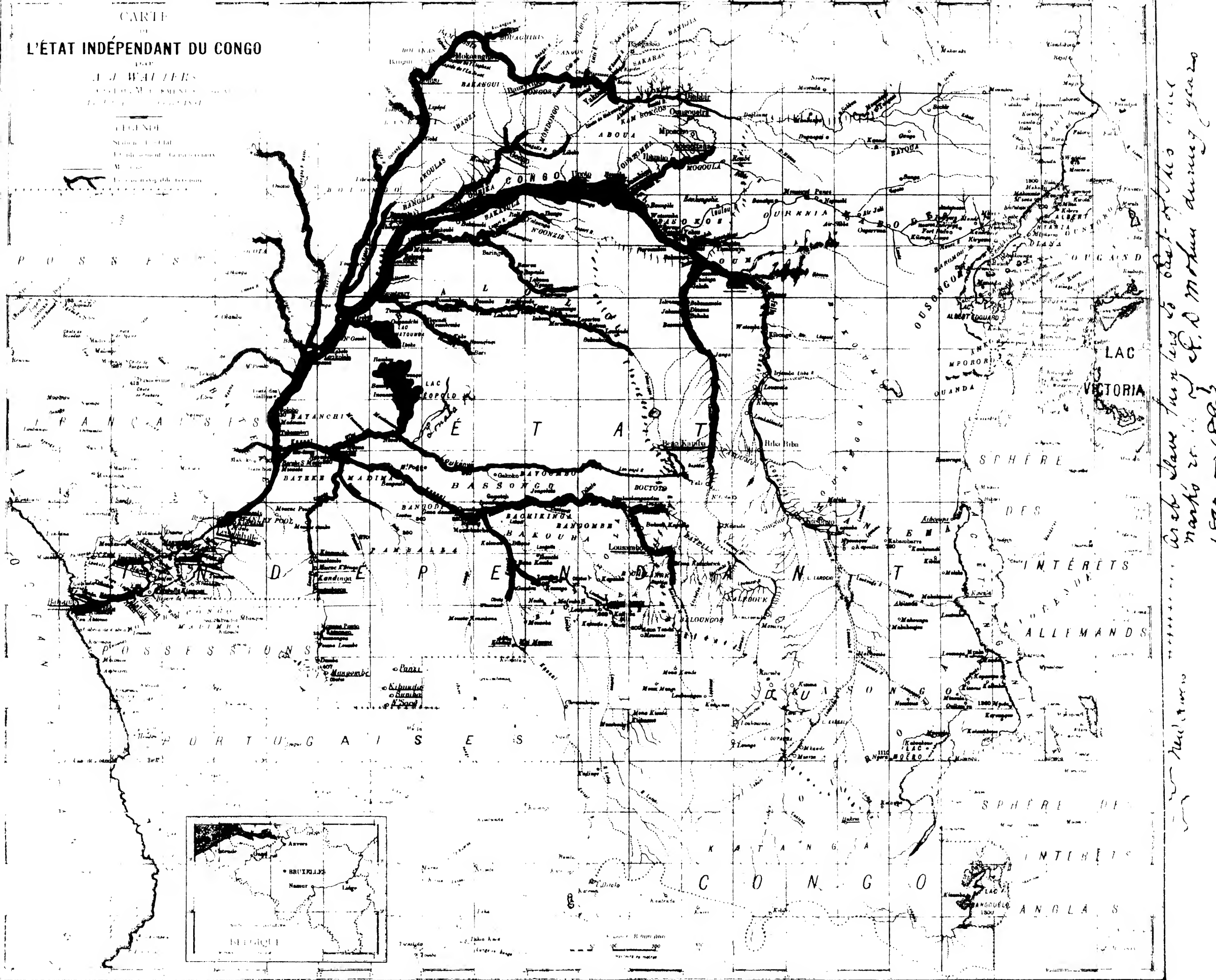
CARTE DE L'ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO

A. J. WATERS

Carte de M. E. MENZIE, 1890
1:1,000,000

LEGENDE

Symbole de l'Etat
Frontière administrative
Moyens de transport
Lignes de navigation



Arabic slave trade to East of this river
marks 20.000 of 200000 during year 20
1890 or 1891

Ac^{pt} 7/3 *fin*

Commercial Agency,
Stanley Falls, Congo Free State.
March 17th 1893-

NOV 5 93

271 (A. Dorey) Mohun

To: *to*

Honorable Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Subject:

Dorey's drawing draft for \$500.00 for
salary and expenses for the month of June 30th
1894. Enclosed duplicate of Discharge dated
March 17th 1893 - at Stanley Falls
Congo. Copy of account current from July 1st
to Dec. 31st 1892.

Third of Exchange

\$ 5000

Consulate United States of America

No. 16

Sanley Falls.

Rongos Free State

March 17th

1893

Five days after sight acceptance waived and endorsements by
procurement accepted, of this ~~Third~~ ^{First} of Exchange. First & Second unpaid
Pay to the order of ~~Compagnie des Magasins Generaux~~ ^{Compagnie des Magasins} a Boma
Rongos Free State Five Thousand ⁰⁰ Dollars.

Value received and charge the same to account for salary and expenses
Commercial Agency Boma, Rongos Free State for year ending June 30th 1894

To the Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

A. Dorsey M. M. M.

Commercial Agent No
Rongos Free State

Commercial Agency
Stanley Falls, Longs Tree State
March 1st 1893

The
Honorable, Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

I have the honor to inform you that
I have this day drawn a draft for
\$5000.00 in favor of the "Compagnie des
Magasins Generaux" of Boma by order
and expenses of this Agency for year
ending June 30, 1894, and enclose a
duplicate of said draft. As I have
received no mail for five months
and being uncertain whether my accounts
have been safely received at the De-
partment, I send copies of my accounts
current for quarters ending September 30
& December 31, 1892.

I have drawn the above draft now
because I am on my way to the
Congo & will not be back in
Stanley Falls for seven months.
I am Sir

Very respectfully
Yours,
Commercial Agent N.S.
Longs Tree State

✓

File -

Commercial Agency
Kongo Free State
Dena. Kamba, Lomami River
April 17th 1893 -

Mr. A. Doney Mahan Ackd 7/12/94
Commercial Agent

To the
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Subject
Reports received at Dena-Kamba &
joining the Chaltin Expedition against
Arab slave dealers.

1-10¹²/23/92 mcd

10⁵/23/10³⁰

also 3/17/93 / 3/17/93

5 4/17/93

Commercial Agency
Kongo Free State.
Bena-Kamba. Lomami River.
April 17th 1893 -

To the Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report my arrival at Bena-Kamba April 10th & that on the 14th joining the expedition against the Arab slave dealers. As I desired greatly to see the part of the Kongo Free State occupied by the Arabs it being considered the richest and most populous and as it was impossible to visit this section unless with a strong expedition, Commandant Chaltin invited me to go with him as a guest and as stated in my letter of March 17th (no number) I accepted. Upon arrival at Bena-Kamba he told me three of his officers were obliged to resign - 1 Daboko sick one with small pox, one with dysentery & one with malignant hematuric fever & asked me if as a favor I would act as one of his officers. Under the peculiar circumstances I accepted the proposition and am commanding his two Krupp Field Cannon and one mounted soldiers. Of course it is quite understood that I shall not accept any remuneration from the Kongo Free State.

This Lomami River was opened last year in the month of March by the "Syndicat du Katanga" of Brussels with Mr A. Etodier at its head. They established

established Trading Stations, or Factories, at the following points: Yanga. Beng-Kamba & Lomo in the Lomami, and at Kibonge, Riba. Riba and Nyangone in the Itigh Kongo, or Loualaba River. After these places were founded, and stocked with goods to the value of over \$250,000.00 the Arabs attacked them, killing the Agents at Loma & Riba. Riba & Mr. Stodolitz with four white companions on the road from Beng Kamba to Riba. Riba & the other Agents at the different factories heard this and made their escape to Ngulu Falls. The State agent at Riba Kiba was tortured to death. All the factories were burned and the cloths, beads, money etc taken.

This January they have killed the two State Agents at Kassongo. So the Government organized one Expedition from Lusambo in the Lankuru River to proceed against Nyangone & Kassongo, & one to go from Bagoko to the Lomami & destroy Chari Beng Kamba & Riba. Riba & Kibonge. The situation now stands:-

Lieutenant Shavis from Lusambo, occupies Nyangone & is marching to Kassongo with four hundred soldiers and many hundreds of natives who have voluntarily joined him. Captain Chaltin has destroyed Chari, a town of 1000 houses and a population estimated at 5000 persons nearly all the 20th instant starts for Riba. Riba with four hundred soldiers & expects to be re-enforced by the natives on the road.

In the River Lomami we have been in many villages destroyed by the Arabs in their slave raids

and in two places the heaviest bodies
of men, women and children were found.
These people are simply devastating Central
Africa, but I think the energetic measures
the Government are now taking will put
a stop to this nefarious traffic, at least
for a long time, in the territory of the
State.

At the present I can only give the mere
survey of this slave business, but in
my final report will dwell upon it
to a greater extent.

Yours, Sir,

Very respectfully
F. Dorey Moline
Commercial Agent.

No. -

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Kongo Free State
Barracks Camp June 23, 1893.

SEP 23 03

Oct. 4, 1893.

No.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Expedition Challin
to Lomami & Stanley
Falls.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Expedition for suppression
of ~~slave~~ trade in Central
Africa.

Capture of Riba-Riba
Tchani, Stanley Falls.

Usangi, Romie etc.

Slave trade in central
Africa & what has
been done by the State
to stop it.

No

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Kongo Free State.
Basoko, Camp. June 21st 1893.

Honorable - - - - -

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of my return May 12th to Basoko, from the Lomami River.

The following is a brief account of the manner in which the Arab Slave dealers have been driven from this section of the Kongo Free State.

Upon my arrival at Basoko, March 2nd, Commandant Chaltin informed me he had received orders from Inspector of the State, Mr. Fivi (who was then at Lusambo in the Tarkum River), to proceed to Bena-Namba, in the Lomami River, and commence operations

against the Arabs, who were
~~encouraged~~ to beat that place
in large numbers, and, if suc-
cessful, to proceed to Tcharr,
60 miles farther south, occu-
py that place, and then re-
turn to Bena. Kamba, and
proceed to Tibā. Tibā. Nothing
~~was~~ said in this communication
which could be construed
into an order to attack any
Arab post situated between
I sanghi and Tibongé. Com-
mandant Chaltin invited me
to accompany him, as his guest,
but I preferred first to see
Stanley Falls under Arab rule,
as I had an idea they would
revolt in a few months.
I accepted the invitation to come
on a steamer leaving a few
weeks after his departure.
He left Basoko for Bena.
Kamba March 7th on board
the steamer "Vill d'Anous" with
Doo

200 Soldiers & 2 Krupp 7.5^{cm} Canon.

The Steamer "Ville de Bruxelles" was sent to Equator Station, 500 miles down river to bring re-enforcements.

I left for Stanley Falls March 4th and remained until March 17th when Mr. Tobback, the President, kindly sent me to Basoko in the steam-launch "A. I. A." in order to catch the "Bruxelles" on her return.

During my stay at the Falls I could see there was a strong feeling amongst the Arabs against the State, and that it only required a very small thing to begin the war against the Government.

The Vali (or Governor) at the Falls, commonly known as Rachid, but whose real name is Rachid Ben. Said. Ben. Jama. Marajib, (which means, Rachid, (Ben) son of Said, (Ben) son of Jama Marajib), and a nephew of Tippoo Tip. was exceedingly discourteous to me when

~~with~~ ~~the~~ learned I intended going
to the Somalis.

The position he held was a most
extraordinary one; he was, by ap-
pointment of the Governor of the
Kongo Free State, by order of the
authorities in Brussels, Vali
Stanley Falls, and received the
Salary of six thousand francs
per annum (\$11500); he was
furnished with the uniform of a
Captain-Commandant.

The reasons given for placing at
the head of government at such an
important point, a man with so
notorious a reputation, were, that
he would be able to control all
the arabs of this region and so
prevent any concentrated attacks
against the State. As future
events have proved the State were
entirely wrong in their estimate of
the Arab strength.

The State had a Resident here,
Mr. Lobback, who conducted all
the

of affairs of Government; and was Commandant of the Post containing 50 Soldiers, situated on the right bank of the Congo. (see map marked Exhibit "B").

I suppose the population at Stanley Falls might be put down at 500, but it was the greatest Iron market in Central Africa. While I was there the Agent of the Belgian Factory, purchased in 5 days four (4) tons, worth in Europe 25,000 Francs (or \$4533.00) per ton. I to say nothing of rubber. We sent down to Stanley Pool aboard the s.s. "Archiduchesse Stephanie", 18 tons Iron and 29 tons rubber, all the result of four months work.

Upon arrival at Basoko I found the "Bruxelles" not yet arrived, & was compelled to wait until the 20th when she came in. On board were 150 Soldiers and one Lieutenant and a Sergeant. Immediately the Carpenters were set to work and a strong barricade placed ^{entirely} around her, and on the 27th

All

All being completed we left for Bena Hauiba, having on board Luit de Boock, Lieutenant Lamers, & myself. 150 soldiers, armed with Astini Rifles, 45,370 cartridges provisions for the officers and 10 tons of rice for the men.

Nothing of note occurred, while ascending the river until March 3rd when the decapitated body of a woman was passed, floating down stream. No cause for this apparent murder could be found until that evening the steamer stopped at a large village which was in flames. Two detachments of soldiers were immediately made ready to go ashore, as an Arab raid had evidently been made.

Mr. de Boock took one and I the other & each went to an end of the town and as my men started into the bush they received three shots from the dark mts. of the forest; we charged the place firing three volleys white on the eyes but could see nothing as night had fallen.

~~from~~, so returned to the steamer. On the way back found eight bodies of women and children, all headless, and some with their legs and arms gone. Mr. de Boeck found in the Banania plantation two children and an old woman, who, after some hours, were persuaded to tell us what had occurred.

It seems the village had been attacked by a party of Arab slave hunters about 3.0. clock that afternoon. They had captured over a hundred of the inhabitants, and were engaged in destroying the town when the steamer came in sight. They retreated immediately, and the shots I received were probably fired by the rear guard.

The next morning we followed their trail some 3 or 4 miles back & found the bodies of 20 persons men, women & children, who were too young, old or infirm to march rapidly, so
had

had been murdered in order to allow the caravan to retreat as fast as possible.

As we had orders to proceed with all despatch and join Com. mandant Chastin at Bena. Mamba Mr. de Boeck did not consider himself justified in pursuing farther the enemy.

Such scenes as this village presented were afterwards of not infrequent occurrence.

April 10th. another body was passed, but no cause for death could be discovered.

The Steamer arrived at Bena-Mamba the next day, and instead of finding a great number of Arabs, who were supposed to be fortified here, nothing was to be seen but the ruins of the Post established by the State some years ago. This place was occupied last year as the Headquarters of the Company known as the "Katanga Syndicate", of which
M.

M. Hodier was the Chief, and was destroyed by the Arabs at the same time they murdered him and his Expedition while on the way to Pite-Pite.

We were found letters directing the steamer to come to Lhomo, 20 miles farther up. We left immediately and within a day and a half arrived.

The S.S. "Vile d'Annon" was here, &

The Captain gave us Commandant Martin's orders to march without delay to Tchari & join him.

We left the next morning, & that afternoon encountered the Commandant returning. He had been most successful, defeating the Arabs in an open fight, and completely destroying the town of Tchari, which consisted of 1200 houses and 15000 people.

Two days later both steamers left for Pite-Pite, where the Expedition was to be re-organized for its march to Pite-Pite, through a section of country said to be defended by

by a strong body of arabs.

A small boy had appeared amongst the catchers and porters; one in the office, Mr Coffee also had it. The surgeon, Dr. Dupont had a bad case of dysentery, so, as the "Vesta d'Anvers" was leaving for ~~Porto~~ in a few days, it was decided to send these five officers back.

March 21st we left Pena Blanca for Piba, Piba - 505 strong, divided & formed into columns as follows:

Capt. Vanquandt, Lieutenant Nahan	66	arabian
Cannon. Mr. Mohun.	6	"

- 44 Carriers for Cannon -

Commandant Chaltin	14	"
Co. "B." Captain Marek.	75	"

Luggage, Provisions, Tent etc.

50 Carriers for Luggage etc.

Co. "C". Lieutenant De Boeck.	90	"
-------------------------------	----	---

Co. "II". Rear Guard, Sergeant Lamers.	31	"
--	----	---

Total Soldiers =	282.
------------------	------

Porters, Servants, Boys.	178.
--------------------------	------

Prisoners - Arab. (used as	45
----------------------------	----

Porters) =

Total. =	<u>505 -</u>
----------	--------------

All the men were armed with the Altini Rifle, and carried 100 cartridges. Besides this ammunition 40 boxes, each containing 160 cartridges were distributed, this brought our ammunition supply up to 34,600 cartridges.

Fifty men of Company "B" each carried a shell or canister shot for the Cannon, and for the carriage of the piece I distributed the Porters as follows:

12 men for Cannon, weight 230 lbs. in 3 details.

12 men for the Carriage, weight 240 lbs. in 3 details.

4 men for 2 wheels, weight 50 lbs. each.

6 men for 3 caissons, weight 40 lbs. each containing 65 charges Powder.

The luggage consisted of 3 double Edgington tents, six camp beds, 3 canteens, containing cooking apparatus. Plates, Knives, forks etc. and Linens and bedding for each officer.

4 Bales of cloth to buy provisions on the road, and 11 "Chaf boxes"

Provision

(provision cases) for the officers. Each man carried his own rice, ~~sufficient~~ for 10 days, as we expected to find ~~food~~ for them on the road.

I would state in explanation of my having command of the Cannon: The Officer who had been designated for this command was sent back to the sick, ill with the small pox, this made one officer short, as I tendered my services, & they were accepted by the Commandant in the following terms:-

- Translation -

"Congo Free State-

"The Commissary of the Aruwimi. Qualla District, on mission in the Lomami-

"Accepts the services which Mr R. Dorsey Mohun offers voluntarily, and charges him with the command of the Artillery section of the Expedition"-

L. Lomo. April 19th 1890.

(Sgd) L. Chaltin."

(See appendix "A" for French Copy) -

The first days march was a short

shot one, as we started late. Two cases of small pox appeared that night & the men were immediately sent back to the Steamer, which was to stop at Bena. Kamba, until written instructions to the contrary were given by Commandant Chastin.

The next morning all were on the move at daybreak. At 11 a.m. the Vanguard were attacked by natives and in a few minutes the whole column were engaged. Poisoned arrows simply rained, and strange to say no one was struck, but one of the Corporals had a most narrow escape; an arrow, burying itself 1/2 an inch in the stock of his rifle. The grass being six or seven feet high it was impossible to locate the natives. The fighting therefore was all on their side, while we amused ourselves dodging arrows, which to say the least was not a pleasant occupation.

The next day crossed many large plains. The soft black mud throughout the entire

entire length, being $\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep rendered walking very difficult and progress slow. In one of these plains natives appeared with palm branches in their hands as a sign of peace.

They had heard of our approach, and asked for protection from the Arabs, who had been raiding, murdering and pillaging in this section for years. Two guides for Pils. Pike were given, which we considered a valuable addition to our force, but these men, evidently thinking we were too weak to fight so many people as the Arabs had, deserted two days afterwards.

On the 24th the Welu River was reached, but the water being too high no ford was found, however all hands set to work and in two days a bridge 600 feet long & one wide was completed. On the morning of the 26th all passed over in fine order.

At mid. day the village of I Hambe was reached. This is the place
where

where Hodder's Expedition was massacred. Nothing was found in any way connected with this unfortunate affair.

The Arabs had deserted I Oamba probably in March. All the houses to the number of 300 were in excellent condition but all removable articles had been taken away by their owners. We lost a soldier here; he received a poisoned arrow in his head, but before falling shot the native who threw the arrow. Death was ^{almost} instantaneous.

This poison is deadly in its effect and I have heard of no reliable method to counteract its effect. It is made from old urine, which is placed in an earthenware pot, and exposed to the rays of the sun for three days. During the time of exposure small red ants are pounded into a powder until about 3 ounces have been collected. This powder is then poured into the pot and the mass boiled for three hours, when it has attained the consistency of molasses, it is ready for use. The amount required for three or four days is carried in a
sking

cling at the side. The arrow is dipped in
and shot dripping.

That afternoon the entire town ~~again~~
burned and destroyed, and at 4
p.m. we left for the small village
of N' bon bon & camped for the night.

A cheerful sight greeted us upon
entering this place; the Chief of the
District, who has the extraordinary
name of Eguansabana monata, being
an ally of the Arabs, had placed
directly across the road sixteen newly
cut heads, (of natives). Probably as a
warning to us what our fate
would be, if we proceeded farther.
By direction of the Commandant they
were buried in the bush.

Small pox had now assumed serious pro-
portions, some 30 cases having appeared.
Of course it was out of the question
to think of leaving these people ~~and~~
any ~~point~~ on the road, as they would
have been killed by the enemy, so
we were compelled to take them
with us.

March

217.

March 29th. Progress was ~~stopped~~ by arriving on the edge of what appeared to be an immense swamp. Men were sent in different directions to find a crossing place, half an hour afterwards they returned having found a road, which led to a river, which was broad and swift, and impossible to cross without a raft or boats. They were sent back to look for a better place, but soon came back reporting that a large armed force of Arabs were on the other side preparing to cross. Preparations were immediately commenced to attack. A force of men under Lt. de Boek was sent to the right, a similar force under Captain Marx to the left. Sergeants Mahan & Lamers took up the centre, and the cannon was conveyed to a point which I considered about 900 feet diagonally opposite the centre of the Arab position. All was quiet amongst our men. The enemy had not discovered our presence and

and were creating the most frightful
noise in their camp. Horns blowing, ~~horns~~
horns beating, men yelling orders, ~~warriors~~
screaming and children crying. They
had three canoes & the first land
started for the other side where

Captain Marek was waiting
them. Not one escaped. Of course
this was the signal, and the firing
became general all along our line
which extended a mile along the
river. Receiving orders from the Com-
mandant I placed one shell in the
centre of the camp. This was the only
shot fired, as they shifted their position
& we could not transport the cannon
to a favorable place. Commandant
Challin coming up at this moment ordered
me to leave the piece in charge of
a sergeant & 25 soldiers, and to go
with him to a place he had found
directly opposite the camp. Two sol-
diers were with us and we opened
fire with deadly effect. When our
position was discovered ^{we received} then
the whole

whole fire. Bullets, slugs, beads and pieces of brass rods seemed to hail, but no one was wounded. After three hours they withdrew, and our camp was made in an open space near the river bank, and in such a position it could not be attacked suddenly. The roll was called to account for dead and wounded, but we found that only one man had a slight bullet wound in his leg. Considering the heavy fire we had been exposed to it seems extraordinary that such could be the case.

Some of the men, accompanied by me, swam the river, and reconnoitred the force, but we could not find an Arab, dead or alive. The bush was covered with blood, but all the bodies had been removed, which is a custom, of these people if circumstances permit.

The next morning the construction of a raft was commenced, and late that

that night all being finished preparations were at once commenced to cross in the morning.

It took all day to send over 150 men as only 5 at a time could be carried. When this number was reached it was decided to send them to Riba. Riba (3 hours distant). & to return as soon as the mission had been accomplished. Headquarters were established on the banks of the Nassau River.

Previous to the departure of this detachment, a council was held to discuss the advisability of establishing a post at Riba. Riba. It was decided impracticable, on account of the small force being an epidemic (20 men having the disease). The Commandant was afraid to put so many arms & so much ammunition in the centre of the enemy's country, with the chance of the ^{garrison} dying of the disease, thus allowing valuable stores to fall in their hands, of the Arabs.

We were to go to Riba. Riba
do

do what we could and ~~return to~~
Kasanku, where the route for Benar
Kambs would be taken.

Duta. Pils was found to be a
large town, well situated, and ~~and~~
out. In front of Chief M' Seneras
house two right hands, belonging
to white men were found tied to
the flag staff. They probably be-
longed to Messrs. Michels & Noblesse
who were murdered here last year.

The place was deserted, not even
a native being seen. In a short time
everything was in flames, and we
broke up the return march to camp
which was reached at 1 a.m.

May 1st all sick were sent under
a guard, back to Benar Kambs,
and on the 2nd the remainder of
the Expedition left. We travelled
10 hours of a day reaching the
Steamer May 5th at 2 p.m. making
the return journey in 3 days. It took
us 9 days to go.

The scenes on the road going back
were

were awful; the dead from the sick column lying in every mile. In many cases one would fall over a corpse, concealed by the high grass, and the stench from the dead, who had succumbed on our march to Kassuku, was overpowering.

Thirty cases appeared with us and they had to make the best of their way back, there being absolutely no method by which we could assist them.

Upon our return & the roll being called our total number was 401 persons, 104 having died in less than three weeks.

All the sick were placed in two large steel boats and sent down river under charge of a corporal & four soldiers.

Departed from Bena. Kamba May 7th and May 12th reached Tsanghi at the mouth of the Lomami. This is a large Arab post and
ms

was under the command of a ~~man~~ ^{man} Ben
Tate Ben Juan Manabe; son of the chief of
Hassingo, commonly known as Buena Matilde.
A report was made that some soldiers were, and as
we knew of no war against the arch of
that section of the country professions of
eternal friendship were made on both
sides.

Two hours after our departure a canoe carrying the Congo flag was met; when she came alongside a House Corporal came on board & handed Mr. Chatwin a letter from the Resident at Stanley Falls; addressed to the Station of Basoko, Bangala, & Equator. He stated that the boat had been stranding for two days, & at any moment expected an attack on the station, and requested assistance immediately for if attacked he could not hold out for more than eight days.

It was decided to go on to Banoko, land
all sick, disinfect the steamer, and leave
for the Falls as soon as possible with a
new lot of men to take the places of
those who had died or were ill.

all

All was completed on the 14th and at 9 am. we left having on board 250 soldiers, 60,000 rounds of ammunition, and 70 rounds for the cannon. That night camp was made at the small state fort of Moango, which has a garrison of one Corporal and 6 soldiers with about 20 auxiliaries in the shape of natives armed with mangle-loading guns. They had been attacked on the 13th by a force of arabs in stolen canoes but these few men killed 10 and wounded 15 of them, after an hour fighting the enemy drew off.

Passed Soanghi the next morning but made no demonstration, as the Commandant had received no information from the Falls. Stating that actual warfare had begun. We all thought war might possibly be averted so did not care to precipitate trouble by attacking Abi Bon.

On the 17th when opposite the arab Post of Yafaka, the steamer "ATA" was met, with letters on board for down river. The arabs had commenced the fight on the

The 15th. His ammunition was nearly exhausted and his soldiers had no food reliable. He could hold on for 6 days, but after that time all would be lost unless assistance was immediately given.

Being opposite two big Arab stations, we attacked, captured, & destroyed them, and at 3 P.M. took up the route, but were unable to reach the Falls that night. The camp was made three hours below, and a canoe sent immediately to Mr. Toback saying everything was all right, and we would be with him in the morning early.

Left at 4 A.M. and in the gray mist of the morning, came off the Belgian Factory (which had been captured & heavily garrisoned by the Arabs). The following order had been given by the Commandant: -

(Translation) - "Order."

"1st Upon arrival at Stanley Falls, the Officers, excepting the Captain (Zshimer), will go on the lower deck, and will take measures that all the men are kept off."

F.

- of sight as much as possible...
- 2^d When I give orders, the cannon will be taken ashore and placed in battery.
- Captain Mares will go to the upper deck and send ashore all the shells and carnations.
- Mr. Mohun will take ashore at the same time the Cannon.
- 3^d I forbid any one to fire or give any orders unless directed by me.
- 4th The officers will inform the men under their command they will be shot if found running away or displaying any act of cowardice.

On board S.S. Ville de Bruxelles

- May, 7th, 1893 -

(S) L. Chaltin

Commandant, Commanding

These orders were fully carried out. Upon arrival off the Factory we received a heavy fire, but no one was touched. A few minutes afterwards we landed, and this morning after the steamer was made fast the cannon had been mounted and the first shell dropped into the Factory, range 2400 feet. At the 12th shot the steamer went

Lo

to the other side. & the men carried the
 position at the front of the bayonet; killing
 or driving all from the factory. Double time
 was then made for the Arab town.

While this was going on. I had opened
 fire (at 4000 feet) on the house of
 Rachid. By the time 10 o'clock had been drop-
 ped in various places the troops arrived,
 and the place was taken with very little
 resistance. The Arabs were in full retreat
 with the soldiers in hot pursuit, but know-
 ing all the paths & by-ways of the forest
 the majority escaped. Rachid, with
 several chiefs got away in a large
 canoe. It is estimated that their loss
 was 200 at least.

In the meantime 100 soldiers had
 taken the town on the right bank, killing
 the Chief and some 75 of his men.

The Arabs at the Falls were so confident
 of success, (knowing Omar Cheltni was in
 the Lomami, & that it would take at least
 a month to bring soldiers from down river)
 they had removed absolutely nothing from
 their houses, leaving all their ivory, guns,
 powder,

powder, guns, cartridges, &c in their houses.
Amongst the articles captured & amongst the men
from the following:-

5 tons of Iron. 107 bbls. gun powder.
300 Cartridges - for Martin's Henry Rifle.
200 " " " Express Rifle. 500. Cartridges

50 guns. rifles & muskets.

2000 pieces of cloth, and innumerable articles
handkerchiefs, & handkerchiefs, and long white linen
shirts without number. The cloth &c. were
all turned over to the soldiers as a re-
ward for their fine conduct during the
past few months.

That afternoon a message came to the
President stating many slaves, soldiers, women
&c belonging to the Arabs decided to give
themselves up. The first lot, consisting of
men, women & children, numbered 400.

225 guns were taken from them. During
the next two days, 1600 more gave
themselves up. This represents a loss of
2000 people to the Arabs, and is a severe
strain on their resources.

I witnessed many extraordinary scenes,
whilst receiving these people. A great
many

many of the soldiers found fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, amongst the slaves, and some of the meetings and recognitions were really affecting. These slaves had been taken some four years ago, during a big raid in the Ouelle, Boma Kandi, Simbir, & Likati Rivers. These raids are finished now as the state has troops scattered all through the country. All the Arab soldiers have expressed a desire to serve the State as soldiers. Their desire will be gratified, but they will not be allowed to fight against the Arabs for some time. Probably the Government will station ^{them} in the southern & western parts of the State, where the natives give much trouble.

There being no more danger from the Arabs, we left the Falls on the 22nd, & that afternoon arrived off Zaiaka, where the flight of the 17th Sept. place. There was quite a thick fog at the time ~~and~~ the banks were hardly visible. Showing light behind a large Arab town named Romi excited, the steamer was turned in

in for the boat and preparations made to land. Heavy firing was heard, & as several bullets were heard whistling by us, we replied. Coming closer the steamer "Princess Clementine" was found tied to the bank. M.^r Frie, Inspector of the State, and Commandant Daerw. upon arrival off Yakuta, on their way to the Falls, found the place heavily garrisoned. They had attacked with 30 soldiers & had also taken Romie.

Romie was a large town, and supplied the Falls and other posts with rice, on an average. It might be called a large agricultural settlement, having some 3000 acres under cultivation (see map. Exhibit (?)). - The land was quite heavy and the natives who swarmed like vultures over the whole place, began cutting bodies up to eat, but Commandant Chaltin had given orders that it was not to be permitted, and any native seen with human flesh in his possession was to be shot. I saw several natives carrying arms & legs down to the beach, but a bullet soon put an end to these proceedings. They say they do

do not eat human flesh on account of a liking for it, but as the Arabs were their enemies. They gain all the strength possessed by them when they eat the meat.

Both steamers left for Shuby Falls, next morning, after burning Romie,

At the Falls the following order was published: (French copy marked Exhibit "D.")
 ("Trinitation") - Ordre du jour. -

"To the Officers and Soldiers at Falls. -

"The victories which you have gained bring to a glorious end a long and hard working period, during which our efforts have been unable to express the crimes and acts of brigandage of our enemies the Arabs.

"Tired of being called upon to obey the laws of humanity. They revolted and attacked us. - Everywhere they have been vanquished.

"Officers and soldiers, you have all valiantly done your duty.

"I must however cite for acts of Ex-

"ceptional bravery and devotion the following

following names:-

O'Brien, Captain. Commandant 1st Class.

In the fight and assault at Romie.

Toback, Lieutenant of 1st Class, Commanding Stanley Consul.

In the fight against the Arabs at the Falls.

Challen, Commissary District, 2nd Class, Commissary Aruwimi. Quella. District, Chief of the Tchari, & Pika-Pika Expeditions, which co-operated in the fight at Stanley Falls, & the pursuit after the fight at Romie.

Mohun, American Consul

In the fights at Pika-Pika and Stanley Falls.

Marck, Captain

In the fight at Pika-Pika.

De Cock, Lieutenant.

In the fights at Pika-Pika & Stanley Falls.

Henry, Sub. Lieutenant

In the fight at Romie.

Van Lint, Sergeant.

In the fight & assault at Stanley Falls.

Jacob.

In the fight and assault at Romie.

following black leaders:
~~Major~~ MacCarthy, Corporals Davis
 and Freeman, and Privates. Botill
 Dohy, Dhalii, Meh-Kali, Sei. Dombi,
 Sahayinde, Monogamba, Nomo, and
 Mpholo, who distinguished themselves par-
 ticularly.

"And now Conquerors, raise your thoughts
 "and your hearts towards your King,
 "who was the first to understand our duty
 "to humanity, & promoted this splendid
 "rush towards the centre of Africa,
 "of which Europe was ignorant.
 "Remember the great number of sacrifices
 "he has been obliged to make to hold
 "his imperishable works, which they
 "created, and which you have opened
 "to the civilizing influence of the King-
 "dom's Government:

"Hanky Falls May 23rd 1893-
 "Inspector of the State Commanding
 "The operations against the Aush
 "(Q). Ed. Live. "

May 24th left for Bani with all
 the soldiers and 300 prisoners on
 board.

board.

Kenya was found abandoned. A
base was established immediately of
100 soldiers and the cannon, with Lieut.
de Bock in command. This will en-
tirely beset the Somali and act as
a check to any future Arab oper-
ations in that vicinity.

The next day Basoko was reached
and the Expedition disbanded.

The following letter was given me at
Basoko by Commandant Chaltin, (French)
(Copy marked Exhibit E).
(Translation)

Basoko, June 9th, 1892

Congo Free State.

The 349

Dear Mr. Mohun:

The great and noble mission of which
you have been in charge, and of which
you acquitted yourself with so much
distinction and devotion, ends to-day.

There remains to be a most agreeable
task to fulfill; that is to address to
you my warmest and most sincere
thanks

Thanks
for the efficacious and disinterested as-
sistance you have rendered me during
the time of the Expeditions against
Pata-Pata and Stanley Falls.
The following are the terms appre-
ciating your conduct, addressed in
my report to the Government:
"I feel obliged to render hereby
homage to the courage, devotion
and disinterestedness of Mr. Mohun
United States Consul, who was
charged by me with the direction
of the artillery and who has been
for me a most precious aux-
iliary"
His conduct during the actions
and under a heavy fire has been
irreproachable.
I beg to call to your attention
that the services of Mr. Mohun
were entirely voluntary —
Before parting with you, allow me
to tell you dear Mr. Mohun, that
only the remembrance of the good
and cordial relations which
existed

"existed between us, will mitigate the
 "regret I have to part with you.
 "Please accept, Dear Sir, with re-
 "newed expression of ~~my~~ ~~thanks~~,
 "the assurance of my devoted sentiments

(S) I Chabini

Chief of the Expedition
 Against Riba-Riba and
 Stanley Falls.

The following is a brief history of the
 events which have led up to this war:-

It is undoubtedly a fact that the
 many reverses the Arabs had met with
 at the hands of the Van Heekhoven Ex-
 pedition, in the Ouelle & Gomakandi Rivers,
 & the large number killed and quantity
 of ivory captured had engendered a
 feeling of hatred against the whites.

This found an outlet in the massacre
 of the Hadister Expedition in May 1892
 on the Road to Riba-Riba, where Com-
 mercial Factories were to be established.
 They also murdered the State Agent
 at Riba-Riba Louis Michels.

In

In December, 1892, Lieut. Dhamis, Commandant, of the Camp, at Lusambo, in the Santhum, allied himself with Congo. Lutete, a former slave of Tippu Tib. This man is a native of the Manyema country and had been given his freedom & placed in charge of a large district in the Lomami by Tippu Tib as a reward for past services, but he decided to become a vassal of the State, renounced his allegiance to his former master, and with all his people (10,000) passed over to the Congo Free State. A Ben named Ben Juma Marashe, son of Tippu Tib & his representative for the whole of Central Africa, residing at Kasongo, when he heard of this, decided to punish him. He left Kasongo with 5000 Soldiers, in December & commenced his march to the Lomami. Naturally, as Congo. Lutete had placed himself with all his men and guns (4000) at the disposition of the State Mr. Dhamis immediately went to him and they defeated

Self.

Ref. killing 500, capturing 600 & 5 chiefs and 1000 guns: since that time Mr. Dhani's relations have been continuous and he has occupied the most important Arab towns in Central Africa, Nyangué & Kassongo. The total population of these two places, including environs was 40,000.

Kassongo is situated in 40° 20' E and 26° 45' S (approximately) was the property of Tippu Tib.

Nyangué some 40 miles N.W. of Kassongo ~~did not~~ belong to Tippu Tib, but was under the rule of Manis. Miliata. This man ordered the murder of the Hadjeli party: He has been captured and hanged by Mr. Dhani.

At Kassongo the State had two white men, Messrs. Liepins & de Brugn, as Agents, who were murdered immediately upon the return of Ref. from his defeat in the Lomami.

The Arabs are now in a demoralized condition. The only post of any importance held by them is Tébongé,

90 miles south of Stanley Falls on the right bank of the Lualaba (Kongo). An Expedition under command of Captain Pether, consisting of 400 soldiers, and 2 Krupp Cannon has been sent there and by this time the place is captured. The Arab ~~Master~~ at least 800 guns.

It is the general opinion that the slaves of the Kongo State will make Tanganyika their objective point; with Ujiji in German Territory on the N. E. side their headquarters.

The authorities of the State Government are to be congratulated upon their success in driving these murderers and robbers from what was undoubtedly their most profitable fields. They have for many years made life a living Hell for the natives over an extent of territory covering more than 300,000 square miles, and if the English and German authorities on the East Coast will take measures to stop, absolutely, the sale of gun powder it is only a question of a few years when we would see the slave trade dying a natural death.

I am certain all the powder, cartridges and guns captured at Stanley Falls and Romie came from the East.

The marks on the powder and cartridges were as follows:

Powder. ⁺
Powder
Don't let
Donfield & Mills.

Cartridges. Express. 500 Pabst
Dr. Henderson
Neuremberg.

Cartridges. Martini. Henry.
L. Bachmann
Bruxelles
Belgique.

The one man who controls most of the slave traders of Central Africa is named Ben Mohammed. Ben Jama Marajibe (better known as Tippu-Tib), and the following places were absolutely under his control:-

Hassongo. Chief Buena Makubua, (Buena Makubua, translation means the "Great Chief" I can find no other name for this Arab) -

Riba Riba. Chief M' Serera.

Stanley Falls -

Stanley Falls. Chief. Rachid Ben ~~Ali~~
 Ben Duma Marajibe. (Nephew).
 Gaaghi. Chief. Abi Bou. Ben Said Ben
 Duma Marajibe (Nephew).
 Yambuga. Chief. Said Ben Ali Ben
 Duma. Marajibe. (Nephew).
 Kibonge Chief. Said Ben Abidi.

Mr. Lerua, Munie & Mohera, and Abi Bou
 have been killed. Rachid is said to have
 been poisoned by his men when he left
 Stanley Falls, and Said Ben-Ali. Benduma
 Marajibe of Yambuga has died from
 exposure. Kayumba of Romi was badly
 wounded in the last fight & is now
 said to be dead.

It is said Tippa Tib is on his way to
 Gassanga from Gansbar. If Mr. Dhanis
 finds him he will certainly be hung.

The following were Tippa-Tib's Chief
 Slave & Ivory Traders in the Ouelle and
 BomaKandi, and Auwimi (or Shiri) -

Kibanga: Panga.	500 quars.	Shiri River.
Murambo.	600 "	BomaKandi River.
Mawati	800 "	Ouelle River

In the Maringa River (south of the Congo
 and

West of the Lomami. Munia-Munia, a former slave of Tippu-Tib, but freed on account of his success as a slave hunter, had his headquarters with Doo-guns.

On the Kongo near the Falls, Chi. Bona and Senia worked large rice plantations and were compelled to give Tippu-Tib $2/3$ of the profits. The former's place also served as a slave depot.

- Comment on the slave trade by me is unnecessary, as I hold the opinion of all other travellers who have been in the heart of Africa, and seen the workings of the Arabs. It must be stamped out. X

News has just reached here of the murder of Emin Pasha, by Said Ben Abidi, Chief of Dikonge in December 1892. He was killed two days from Dikonge, it is supposed while on his way to Stanley Falls. This news has been confirmed by a report from Sheikh Dhamis at Nyangui, one of his prisoners,

an

an Arab chief having told him substantially, what we heard at the Falls.

I have been very ill here with dysentery but am now recovering and hope to be at Stanley Pool July 15th when I shall take passage from the Otago.

All mail which left America for me during January, February and March has been lost on board the S.S. "Baron Reber" which sank in the Congo River in May. So I have to request duplicates of any official letters sent me during those months.

Enclosed herewith please find following list of Exhibits marked:-

"A" Order to command Arabs.

"B" Map of Stanley Falls.

"C" Map of Rome.

"D" Ordre du Jour.

"E" Letter from Comdr. Chaitin

"F" Map of the Congo from Stanley Falls to Basoko showing stake & Arab posts previous to hostilities.

"G" Sketch of Arab House. Stanley Falls

S.

W. Ground plan Pachar house at
Stanley Falls.

" " Sketch of Ah. Bou's station at
Isangi.

I am Sir.

Very respectfully
R. Dorey Mohun
(Commercial Agent)

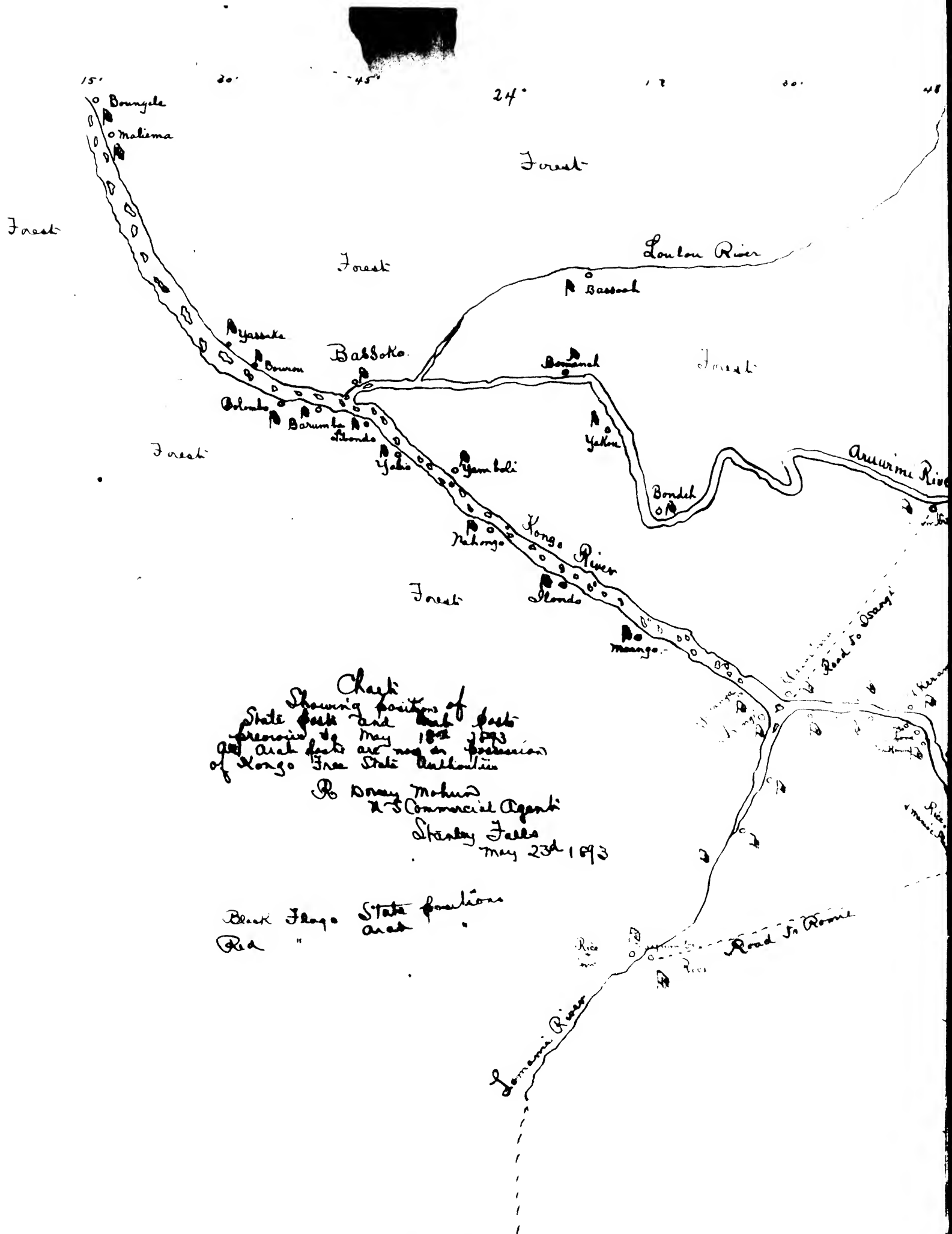


Exhibit "B!"

R. W. Mohr

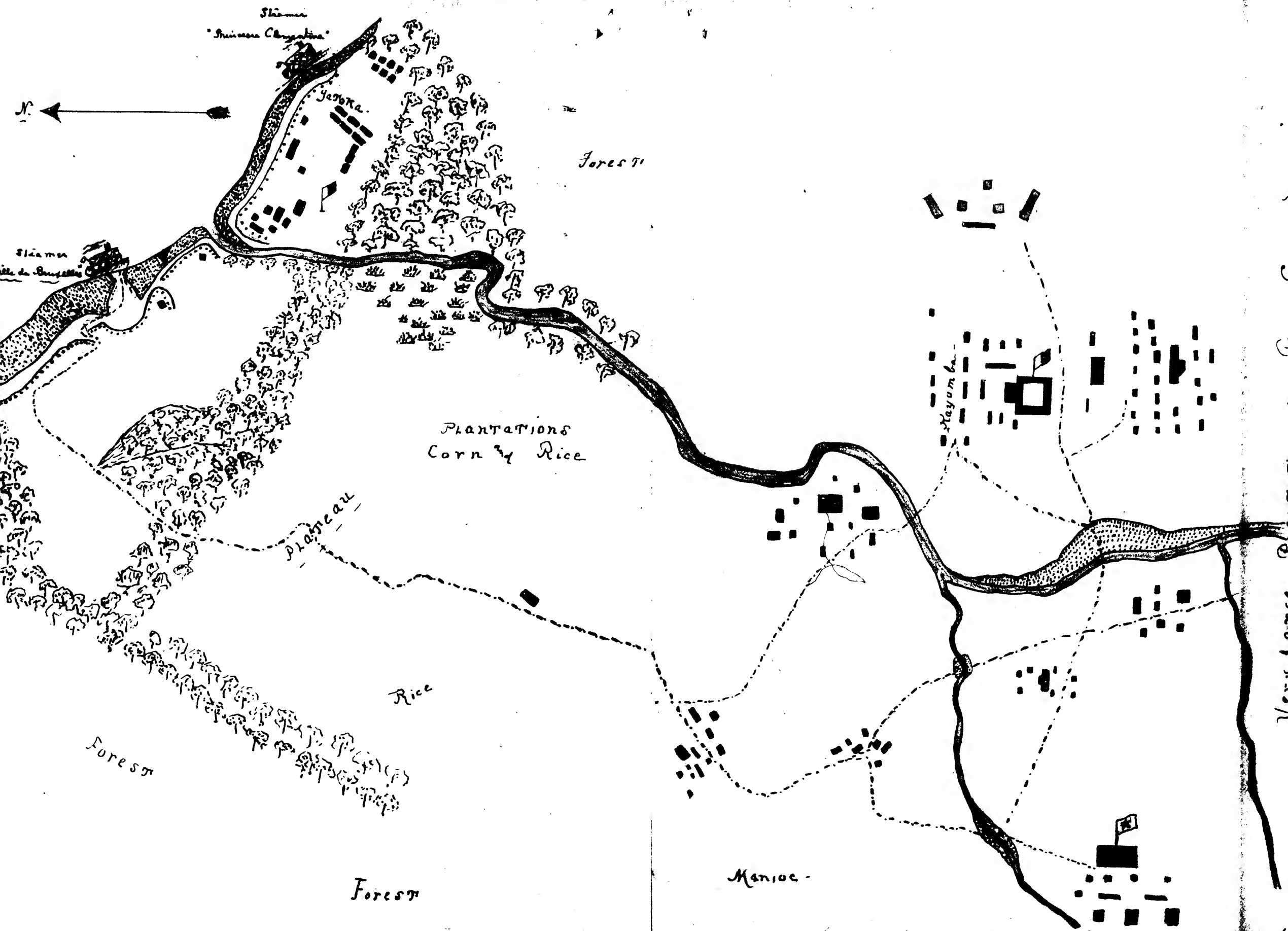
N. S. Comme Agent

Kongo Free State

Map of Stanley Falls

made immediately after
the fight May 18. 1893

(original)



(see next position now occupied by the State Forces.)

1000, "6"

D. Mahan.

N. S. Comm agent
Kongo Free State

of Guinea

immediately
for the fight

22. 1893

(Original)



Arab House at Stanley Falls.
Round holes in walls to shoot from. May 18/93. McIlhenny

Epithet only

R. D. Mohr

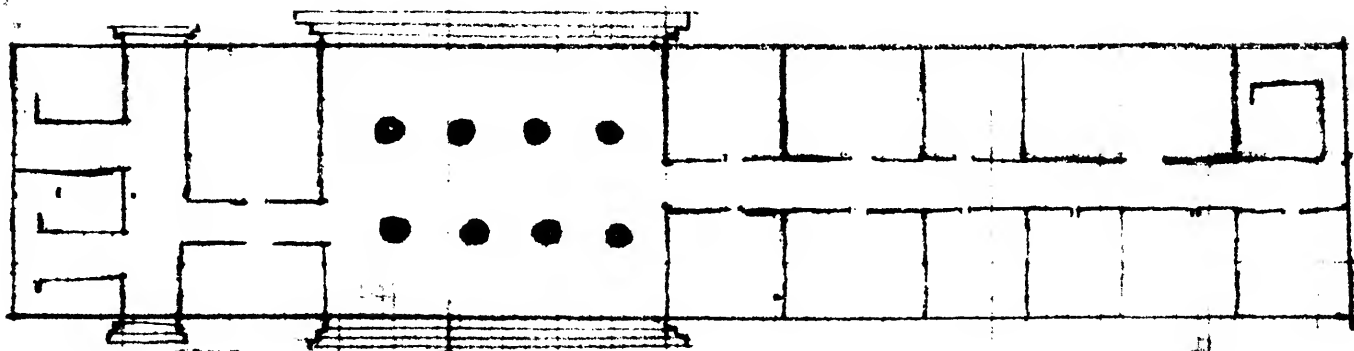
N. S. Combs

George F. F.

Sketch of house
occupied by
Horned Lizard
on a side of house
dearer of stone
fence,

Ground plan

House of Rachid at
Stanley Falls. May 18. 1893



50 metres long

10 = wide

15 = high

Walls. 90 centimetres thick

~~Stanley Falls
May 18. 1893~~

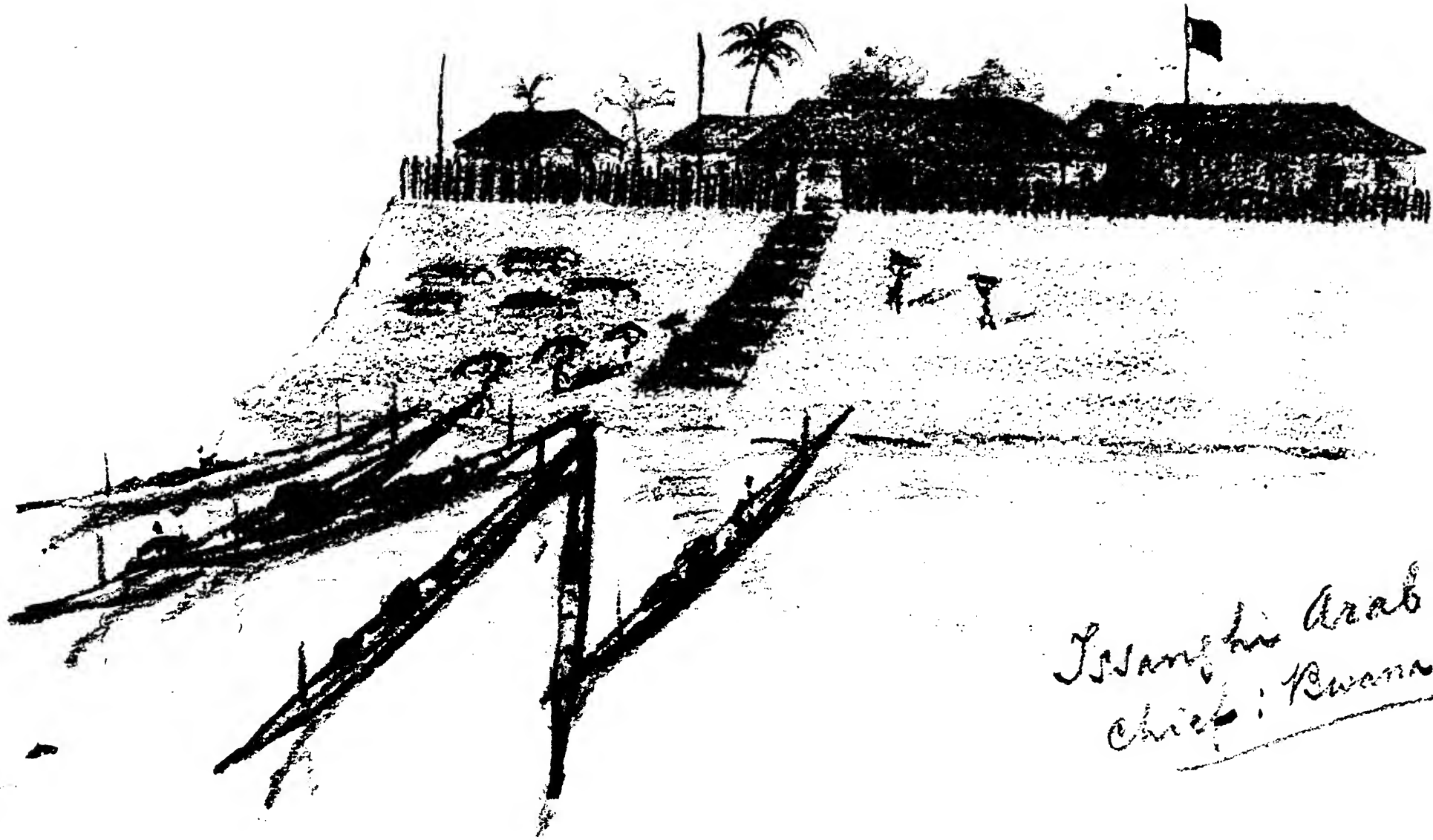
Exhibit "H"

R. D. Mohun

N. S. Comme agent

Norq. Free State

Ground plan
of new house
of Rashid at
Stanley Falls.



Issanghi Arab Post
Chief: Kwana Abiten

Exhibit "I"

R. B. Mohan

N. S. Comm. agent

Kongo Free State

Sketch of Isangi
Chief Abi Baa,
mouth of Lomami

(original)

No.

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Luxemb., Congo Free State. - 18.

November 1st 1893.



(M^r) R. Percy Mathun.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

That Arab town surrendered to
the State Troops under command
of Commandant Oheim, in March
last.

Mania Moharra who ordered
the murder of the Rodwell Ex-
pedition near Abu Raba in
May 1892, also ordered that
of Emin Pasha.

Moharra is dead now &
the whole country formerly
in the hands of the Arabs
is now governed by the
State, and the natives every-
where throughout this part
of Central Africa are resting
in peace and seem highly de-
lighted at the changed con-
dition of affairs.

I have received no mail for
seven months.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully
Yours,
Dorsey Motion
Commercial Agent

Enclosure
ap.

File
JAN 19 1894
Wet

No
Commercial Agency of the United States,
Lusambo, Congo Free State Nov. 3. 1894

Honorable *David Quincy*

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report my arrival here November. I having been ninety (90) days on the road from Stanley Pool. Lusambo is situated on the right bank of the Zambezi River in South latitude 12° 30' & East longitude 28° 30' approximate.

After stopping here long enough to give my people the necessary rest I shall leave for Kynegoni, Kynegoni, & Muela on the bank of the Kynegoni.

This will about bring my work in the Congo Free State to a close, as my heart will then have been in every part.

part of the State which is in
possession of the Government,
with the exception of Katanga.

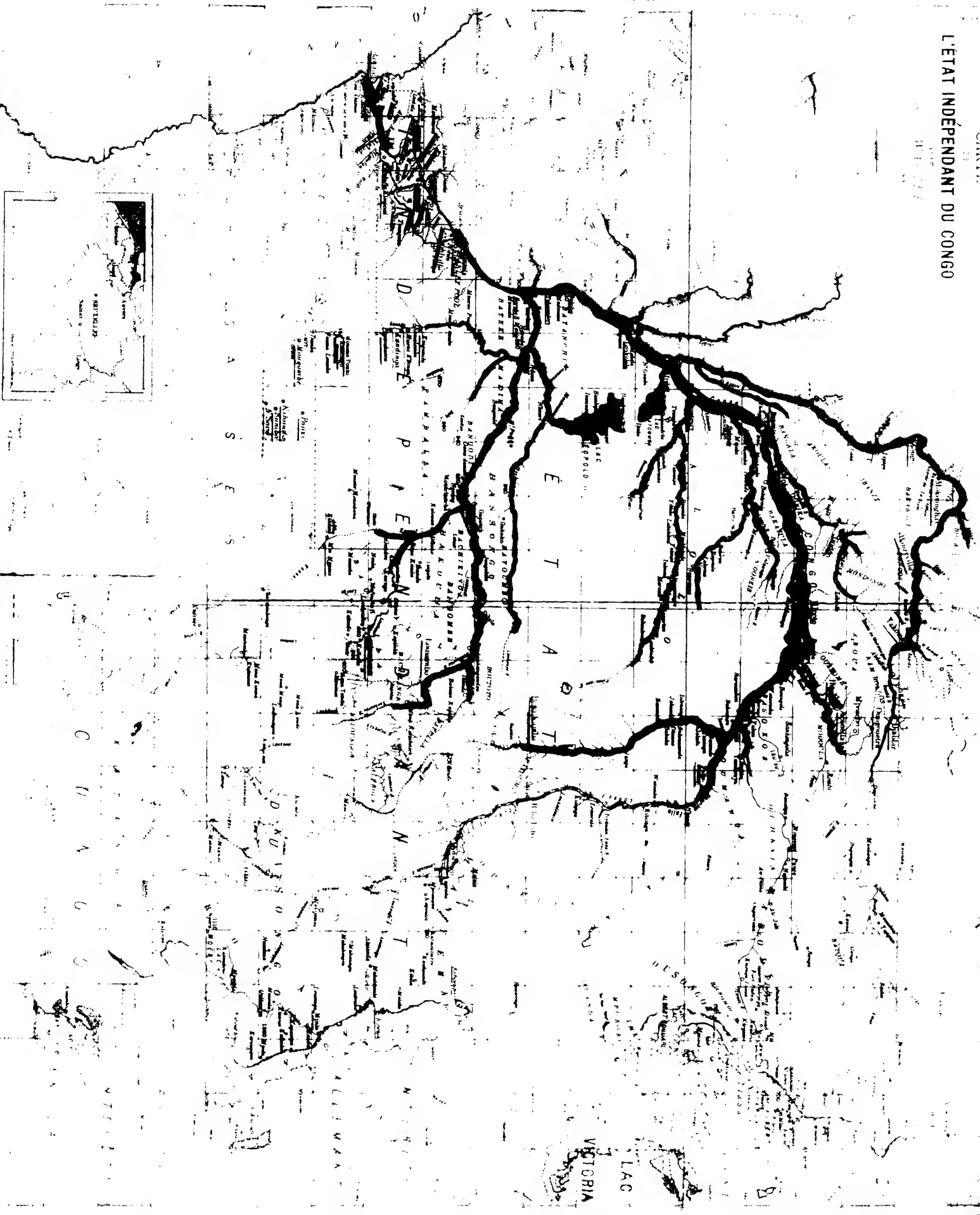
It is possible upon reaching
Mpala I may go to the south
end of the Lake to Tchikanda
& take the Stephenson road to
Thysdalen. (where steamers belonging
to the Lakes Company are
running,) & from there to the
Jambozi River, coming out on
the East Coast at Shilliman,
as being the easiest way back
to Boma. I estimate it will
take seven to eight months
to make this route.

I have the honor to ~~congratulate~~
you on the news of Amin's death,
as detailed in my
dispatch from Basoko
Camp, dated June 21. 1893.
Many articles, including two
journals, uniforms, decorations
letters &c were found in a
house at Kasongo, after
his

Moore & Mohr Aug. 26th 1921.

MOORE & MOHR

L'ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO



file
MAR 29 1894

No.

24

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Lusambo. Congo Free State Nov. 12 1893.

M^r *L. Percy Mohand.*

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Departure from Lusambo.
Arab. war.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Left Lusambo. Nov. 13.
Commandant. Shani's last fight
against the Arabs.

No.

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Luzamb. ~~Aug 10~~ State Nov. 12th 1892-

Honorable Josiah Quincy.
Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

News of a grave character reached here yesterday from Commandant Dhanis, who is at Kassongo with the State Troops engaged, with the assistance of several thousand natives, in suppressing the Arab slaves.

It seems these Arabs have brought from a trading house, either on Lake Nyasa, or the South Eastern end of Lake Tanganyika many rifles (repeating) and an enormous amount of ammunition (cartridges, powder, etc.). During the middle of October they arrived near Kassongo, mustering it is estimated 10,000 guns. The Commandant attacked their camp,

or.

or beleaguered fort, but was
unable to dislodge them. Not
having enough ammunition he
has not been able to repeat
the assault. During the attack
Captain Pontier (who distinguished
himself during 1889-90-91-92
as Van den Kerckhoven's second
in the Ouelle & Domkandi (Twins)
was severely wounded in
both legs, and Thieb Lange
in the foot. 28 soldiers killed.
Commandant Ohanis has asked
for re-enforcement from Stanley
Falls. Bahrko. & here. I put
what force I had with me, at the
disposition of the Government
and to-morrow morning Noon
13th leave with a caravan
of 575 persons for Nyangowi
& Kassongo, and expect to
arrive at the latter place in
20 days, by marching 10 hours
a day.

Respectfully
R. Dreyer Mohr
Commercial Agent

MAR 29 1894

No

Commercial Agency of the United States,
N. Gandu, Lomami River Congo, Free State
 Nov. 29th, 1893.

Mr R. Drey Mohun.
 To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Arrival at N. Gandu.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

*Arrival at N. Gandu
 Death of Congo Lutehi
 Movement from here —*

loads of miscellaneous articles
such as arms, ammunition, cloth
provisions &c, and hope to
reach Kassong in eleven
days, by making forced
marches.

Yours Sir.

Respectfully
To. Dorey Mohun
Commercial agent.

No

Commercial Agency of the United States,

N. Gando. Lomami River. Kongo Free State
Lat. $4^{\circ} 49' S$ - Long. $25^{\circ} 1' 30' E$

Nov. 29, 1893

Honorable

James L. Quincy

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to announce
my arrival at this place,
November 26th, after fourteen
days march from Lousambo,
in the Dankuru River.

Gongo Luteli, mentioned in my
dispatch of June 21st, Chief
of the Awa Post here was
tried for big game during
the month of September, found
guilty and shot.

I leave to-morrow morning
Nov. 30th for Nyangwe & Kasongo,
& Lake Tanganyika, with a caravan
of 50 people, 150 of whom
are soldiers armed with Albin
rifles. The rest are carrying

No.

Mr. Smith

avoid fine
(am. sent to prison
4% am. fine)

Commercial Agency of the United States,

Kongo Free State Kasongo February 28 1894

Mrs. R. Dorsey Enoch

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Movements during past three
months, also those of the future

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Arrival at Kasongo

Departure for Lake Tanganyika

)

No

Commercial Agency of the United States,
Kongo Free State. Kasongo. February 20th 1894

Honorable Louis Quincy.

Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of my arrival at this place. February, 26th from Stanley Falls.

From Novr 29th, the date of my last letter to the Department, I have traveled through most of the Matola country lying between the Lomami & the Loualaba, & have been down the Loualaba to Stanley Falls & Basoko, returning to Kasongo by the same route.

The war was being about finished. Rona Liza having been defeated and driven from the country. I shall leave in a few days for the mouth of the Lu Kuga, 10 days south of here, and follow the course of that river to the Tanganyika. This will occupy

occupy
at least five months. On arrival
at Mpasa, I shall go to the North
end of the Lake, & from there to
the South and take the Stevenson
road to Nyassa, down the Lake
to the Shire & on to Zullimere
on the East Coast. I hope to
be on the Coast about September
1st & if the Department permits
will take steamer from there to
the base of Good Hope & on to
Boma to settle my affairs & return
to America on leave.

I have a force of sixty soldiers
with me armed with the Albin
rifle & some hundred spears. I sup-
pose the total number of people in
my caravan may be put down at
250.

I am in the best of health.

I have had no letters or papers for
six months!

Respectfully
L. Dorey Mohun.
N. I. Commercial Agent

M. White

MEMORANDUM.

*alluded to
June 9, 1894.*

The Consul at Boma, Kongo Free State, reported under date of February 28 that he was at that time at Kassongo, on the Upper Kongo, and that he intended to proceed from there to Mpala, Lake Tanganyika, thence to the north end of the lake, thence south to the southern extremity of the lake, thence across the country to the northern extremity of Lake Nyassa, thence by the Shire river to the coast at Quilimane. He expects to reach Quilimane about the first of next September. We have a Consular Agent at Beira just south of Quilimane, and I suggest that we write to Mr. Mohun in care of the Consular Agent at Beira with instructions ^(to the agent) to send the letter to Quilimane. In this letter I think we should direct Mr. Mohun to return by water to Boma and settle his accounts; also that we should grant him sixty days leave of absence to come to the United States. He has been in the interior of Africa ever since his arrival in Boma about two years ago. He states that he has not received any communication whatever in ten months.

W.E. Faison
Chief Bureau.

Approved
His Communication might be interesting to the press -

Handup for
print WR

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

Aug. 8, 1894.

file

Mr. Backlund:

There is no room
in the office of
Consular Agent at
Buenos Aires at
Buenos Aires. Mr.
Barnes could be
appointed. Mr. Mohr
will be back before
long and will be
with the office.

RSL

Boma, June 22, 1894.

Sir,

If it is not your immediate intention to appoint a permanent Consul, or Commercial Agent on the Lower Congo, I offer my services as acting officer in either capacity.

A moderate remuneration would satisfy me.

I have been called upon more than once since my arrival here, to render service to Americans.

I can supply information from time to time, and the usual Commercial reports.

Having acted as American Consul for some years in Louanda, I am pretty well up in the routine and requirements of the office.

My bond for \$2,000 still remains in one of the Departments, but I could procure signatures to a new one if necessary.

I respectfully await your reply.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
Ed Baunister.

The Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

"Congo"

ACKD Aug 9. 1894

British Vice. Consulate,
Congo, June 22. 1894.

Sir,

At the latter end of December 1893 I received from the Post the inclosed letter from the Department of State addressed to the "Consul of the United States".

On the 3rd January last I sent it up to Stanley Falls, to care of Mr. Parmenter, as Mr. Mohun had written to me to say he would be down in February. The letter was returned to me a few days ago.

Mr. Mohun wrote to me from a Station called Mukikamu on the Sankuru River on Oct 16 last, and was then on his way to Nyangowe and Kassongo at which latter place he is Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

intended to remain "at least a month". He would then come down the river to Bouca.

I now hear that early in the month of April he was at Basoko, and left almost at once with reinforcements for Dhanis whom he met in the neighbourhood of Nyangowe.

With these reinforcements he joined in the (so-called) anti-slavery campaign against the Arabs.

It is his ultimate intention to try and reach Zanzibar.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ed Bannister

H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

Ask receipt &
thank him for the
information he so
kindly gives as to
Mr. Moham's
movements.

W.R.
Re-forward ~~the~~ letter
to Capt. Down.

CABLE MESSAGE. THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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NORVIN GREEN, President.

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5.58 PM

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
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any 293 1/2a PM 20 Southome

RECEIVED at Washn D C aug 20 1894

Secretary State Washington
August 20th arrived Rome from
Tanganika sailed 16th for antwerp
Good health Tell other [Latter?]
mohun.



Commercial Agency.

Kongo Free State.

now at Brussels, Belgium

Sept. 30. 1894

Mr. A. Dorsey McKim

Commercial Agent.

To the Assistant Secretary State

Subject:

Report having been made Chevalier
d'Ordre Royal du Lion du Congo.

The decoration should
not have been
given Mr. McLean
but transmitted to
the S. of S. through
our signature. However,
he can leave it here
when he calls at the
Dept. W.R.

Commercial agency

Congo Free State

(Brussels, Belgium

Sept. 30. 1894.

To the Assistant Secretary State
Washington D. C.

Sir!

I have the honour to inform
the State Department that His
Majesty Leopold II, King of Belgium
and Sovereign of the Congo Free
State has given me the decoration
of the "Royal order of The Lion
of The Congo" with the rank of
Chevalier for military services
voluntarily rendered the Congo
Free State during the Arab war
of 1893 & 1894. I accepted this honour
conditional upon the Government's
permission.

I am waiting on October 20th by
the "New York", and will bring
the order back with me for
deposit in the State Department
pending action of Congress -

Yours

Dear Sir.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

R. Dorsey M. A. B.

Commercial Agent

em 79. T. W.

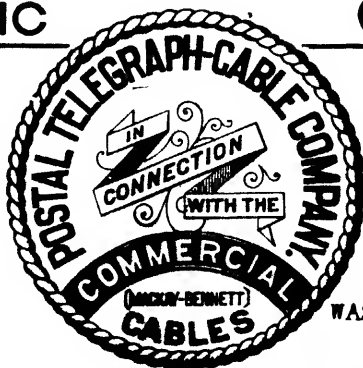
TRANS-ATLANTIC

CABLEGRAM.

Message, 133.NY.LB.C

110

of Words, 27.



ALBERT B. CHANDLER,
President and General Manager.

JOHN O. STEVENS,
Secretary.

WASHIN D C 3 OCTO 6:50 PM 1899

The following CABLEGRAM received, "Via Commercial Cables," subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

PARIS.

SECRETARY STATE.

WASHIN.

WROTE NEINTWENTH SEPT REPORTING ARRIVAL AND ASKING MONTHS LEAVE

ASKED ANSWER BY CABLE IS MY LEAVE GRANTED ANSWER BY CABLE COLLECT

MEURICE PARIS.

MOHUN.

Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be made through the Company's offices, and not by DIRECT application to the sender.

No.

Commercial Agency of No.

Consulate of the United States,
Longo Free State

now at Washington November 2^d, 1894

Mr. P. Doney Mohun.

To the Department of State.

file

Subject:

Expenses in searching for the remains of
E. H. Taunt, late Commercial Agent.

Abstract of Contents.

Taunt's accounts of expenditures.

L. M.

No. Commercial Agency
Consulate of the United States,
Kongo Free State
now at Washington. Nov. 12th, 1894.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
original & translation of expenses incurred
by me in searching for the remains of the
late E. H. Lamb, Commercial Agent to the
Kongo Free State.

I also enclose my own account against
the State Department for this expense.

This search was undertaken by me in
obedience to verbal instructions received
from the Honorable Mr. Wharton 3^d Assistant
Secretary of State in February of 1892.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully
R. D. Smith
Commercial Agent

7 H

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, BOMA,
NOW IN WASHINGTON,



November 13, 1894.

Ans. November 16, 1894

The Honorable Edwin F. Uhl,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to report my arrival in Washington November 1st, 1894. Below is a brief history of my movements from the time of my departure for the Tanganyika March 18th, until my arrival in the United States. March 18th I left Kassongo for Lake Tanganyika (as reported in my despatch of February 28) intending to arrive on the East Coast at Quillimane some time in September but unfortunately in the Lukuga River, some days march from the Lake, my camp was surprised at night and I lost many men, this coupled with the fact that an English Doctor who was with me at the time, had an extremely dangerous abscess of the liver and was at death's door, I was reluctantly compelled to return to Kassongo by the Lukuga and Lualaba Rivers, intending to march to the Lake by the Kabambarre road which would occupy 29 days.

In the latter part of April I reached Kassongo and immediately commenced reorganizing my expedition. While this was being done I heard that a mail was on its way and as I had received none for 11 months I decided to wait for its arrival. It did not come until May 27th. In it I received private information that the Department had not asked for an appropriation for the Boma Agency for the year ending June 30, 1895, and although there were no official letters for me, I decided to go down river immediately and return home by way of Boma.

June 2 I left Kassongo and on August 1st reached Matadi.

August 17th I left Boma, and September 19th arrived in Antwerp. On arrival I reported my arrival and asked for leave for 30 days to be telegraphed me at Brussels. Not receiving any reply I telegraphed from Paris for leave and the following day received an answer granting me 30 days.

October 20th I sailed from Southampton and October 28th I arrived in New York and on November 1st I reported in person my arrival at the Department of State.

In the Department I find that a letter was sent me June 9th, 1894, granting me permission to return home and sixty days leave of absence. As I have spent 30 days

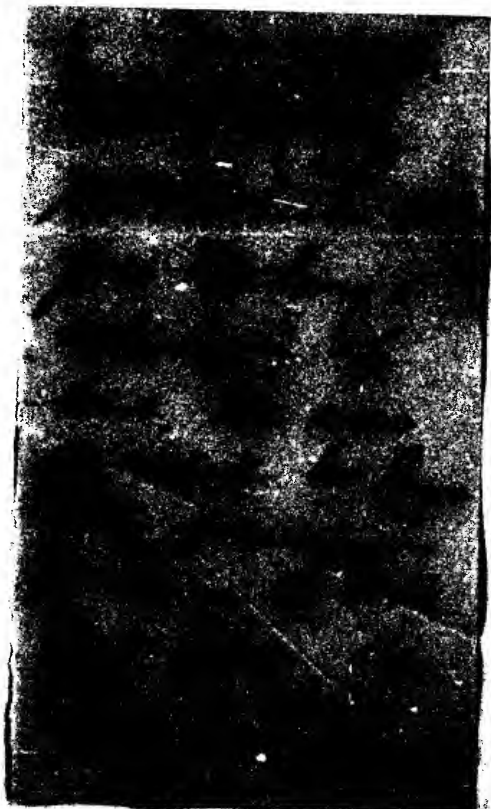
leave in Europe I respectfully ask for 30 days extra
leave in order to work up the materials necessary to
make my report on the resources of the Kongo Free State.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

P. Dorey Mochum

Commercial Agent.



Mr. Fairman

Please further

~~that the~~

as to being to
a man at the
the

Mr. McNamee

the

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

DEC 21 1894

Commercial Agency

Roma, Congo Free State

near at Washington, D.C.

Dec. 20, 1894



To the Hon. W. M. Packhill

3^d Asst. Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of account for salary from July 1st 1894 to Nov. 15th at the rate of \$2000⁰⁰ per annum, amounting to \$450⁰⁰.

The last statement of my account rendered the Treasury Department Nov. 1st 1894 was for expenses and amounted to \$1200⁰⁰ & was allowed. This did not include salary and I would beg to state that from July 1st to the present time I have not received any pay. The expense items are all shown in the accounts now on file in the Auditor's Office.

I hope you will approve this account in order to allow me

File
to
M

Assistant Secretary's Room

MEMORANDUM.

I think that Mr. Hohen
should be allowed up to
the date of the expiration
of his day term of the
account remaining from
2000 of after deducting
the amount allowed him
paid him an amount
of 44 pounds. a pro rata
share as the period of
service is to the twelve
months. The deduction being
considered as the salary for
12 months. (R)

GENERAL QUARTERLY

Commercial Agent

Dr.

R. Dorsey Mohr, U. S. Consul at Boma —

in Account Current

1894
 July 1st To salary as Commercial Agent of
 the United States at Boma in the
 Congo Free State at the rate
 of \$2000.⁰⁰

\$ 750.00

\$ 750.00

Transmitted with dispatch No. — Dated Dec. 20/94

TERLY ACCOUNT.

Account Current with the Government of the United States.

Cr.

R. Dorey Mohun

U. S. Consul at *Boma, Congo Free State*

Ans
May 15

Commercial Agents of the United States

Dona Konga Free State.

now at Washington D.C.

May 1st, 1895.



Mr. Wm. Brewster

U. S. Bureau

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the exportation of commercial agents at the

San Francisco

Branch

of the Commercial Agents

Commercial Agents